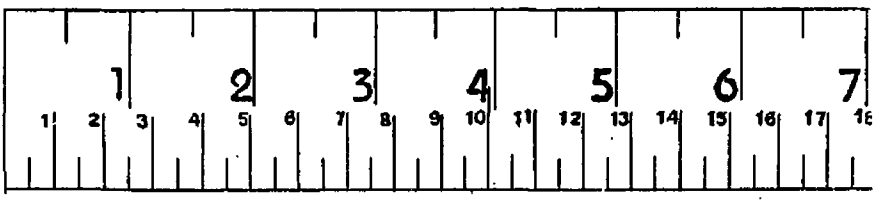
CLIVE PAPERS.

1735.



53

No 5 Duplicates

From Minire at Dowlah

a No 1 Recd Dec 26th 1765

Acquainting his Lordship that he had left Patna & had wrote several times to him but had rec'd no answer

a No 2 From the Nabob Shujah at Dowlah,

Rec'd March 24th 1766

complaining that Mr Sege had engrossed all the Salt petre in his dominions & deserving Lord Clive to interfere, as he cannot procure any for his use, in a Note he desires his Lordship to send a trusty person unto him as many things to communicate which he cannot write

a No 3 From Meha Rajah Shitab Ray

Recd March 28th 1766

That he has received his Lordships orders to give Directions to the Zemindars not to stop the Nabob Shujah at Dowlah's Darks between Patna & Islam Bad & also that he has dispatched the Vakeel his Lordship sent him for Hafez Rahimat Cawn & wastahing all possible Pains in the Collections agreeable to his Lordships Orders.

a No 4 From Meha Rajah Shitab Ray

Recd March 28th 1766.

a Letter of Compliment to his Lordship with a Present of Pomegranates

a No 5 From the King,

Recd April 2d 1766

Acknowledging the Receipt of his Lordships Letter recommending to his Majesty not to unite & make peace with Mulhar Row & to Honour Shujah ul Doulah as formerly His Majesty in answer informs his Lordship that agreeable to his advice he had returned a positive answer to Mulhar Row, at the same time he desires his Lordship would not wait for an Answer from England tho' Mulhar Row in consequence of his disappointment attack Delhy, where his Majesty's Family &c. In regard to Shujah ul Doulah he informs his Lordship that he displaced him only at Major Munro's Instigation, & appointed the Shahzadah Vizier in his room, that it wo'd be contrary to the established Customs of the Country to remove the Shahzadah from his post but his Majesty was ready to confer the Nabobship to the Shahzadah upon Shujah ul Doulah.

Now 10

a No 6 From the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah Recd April 3d 1766

Thanking his Lordship for the regard he expressed for him to Rajah Shitab Ray his

his Vakeel, & that when his Lordship arrives at Patna he will join him with all expedition.

a N°. 7. From Mirha Rajah Shitab Roy. Rec.d April 3.d 1766.

A Letter of Compliment with a present of Pomegranates.

a N°. 8. From Rajah Bulwand Sing. Rec.d April 3.d 1766.

acknowlegeing the Receipt of his Lordships Orders to shew no Countenance to Jenjee Das & to pursuing his Attention to every Command of his Lordships.

a N°. 9 From the Nabob Shujah at Dowlah Rec.d April 5.th 1766.

a Letter chiefly of Compliments, acquainting his Lordship that in consequence of what his Lordship wrote him by Akbar Cawn he wd send a trusty Person to Negotiate with the Marattoes & from his Report what shd be done in future with them might be settled.

a N°. 10. From Minnie at Dowlah. Rec.d April 7.th 1766.

acquainting his Lordship with his Arrival in the Kings Army at Corah, about the 22.d of February. That he had Visited his Lordships Orders, & acquainted his Majesty with what his Lordship directed him to deliver by Word of Mouth — That in consequence his Majesty had put off his intended March to Dehly this year, & wd shortly return to Allahabad, & wait for an answer from England. That his Majesty has the highest regard for, & opinion of his Lordship, & will soon Write to his Lordship. He refers to Colonel Smith for Accts of the Maratto, & Rohillah Negociations, & Cameches out in his praise for his Capacity, & Abilities in Business. That he had acquainted his Majesty with his Lordships Intentions of leaving some Battalions & some Europeans always for his Guard, at which his Majesty was highly pleased, & he desires his Lordship if he recalls the Brigade with Colonel Smith to leave them under Capt.n Dow, but at the same time recommends leaving Colonel Smith some Months, & desires when his Lordship comes to Patna, he would

send

send for him, as he has many things of Importance to communicate

a N°. 11. From Mahomed Akber Cawn,
Recd. April 5th. 1766.

Informing his Lordship that he had forwarded sev. Letters of the Nabob Shujah at Dowlahs together with his own, but as yet had recd no answer to any of them. He requests an answer to the Letter of the Nabobs W. q. which accompanies this his Arzie.

N°. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. From the Nabob of Arcott & his 4 Sons.
Recd. April 10th. 1766.

Letters of Compliment thanking his Lordship for procuring them Sollies Munsads &c from the King. In the Nabobs Letter he acknowleges the receipt of his Lordships Letter with a Copy of the Royal Phirman for which he returns his Lordship Thanks & pays him many Compliments upon the Occasion — Upon a Ruckeh he acquaints his Lordship that the King had granted some Lands to a Bramin but those Lands were now mortgaged to the English — He likewise desires his Lordship wo. take Care that no Grants may be made by the King to Hyder Nauck or the Zemindar of Sejawer &c.

a N°. 18. Arzie from Shubet Moralloc to the King.
Recd. april 18th. 1766.

Informing his Majesty of the Arrival of Roghnakhah with an army of about 60,000 Men & 300 pieces of Artillery at the Ghat of Rishwer, & is about to be joined by Malhar Row & Mehagy — Sindeah — That Janojy Bhousilah & Dinajy Thatha Wa are following in order to unite with them — as his Majesty has not force to withstand so large an army he advices to send some trusty person with a Shukah to Roghnakhah that he may unite with his Majesty & regulate the Kingdom according to his Majesty's high Comand.

a N°. 19. From Murly Dhur Recd. April 14th. 1766.

Acquainting his Lordship that Chelahs had been given to the Zemindars of Shafseram & inclosing a paper of News concerning the Situation of the Kings & the English army — That Colonel Smith was at Corah, that Hafez Rahomet Cawn has wrote an Arzie to

the

the King & was soon expected in the army that Lutuf Jung was near Dholepoor with an army of Seiks, who were plundering the Country.

a N° 20. Copy of an Urzie from Reghunahteh Row to the King transmitted by Colonel Smith N° 16 acquainting his Majesty that he has crossed the Nurbudah & is arrived on the confines of Malwa. That he is ready in his obedience to the King, & if the King will approve his Proposals he will immediately enter into his Service by which means Delhy sylah, & the whole Country will be reduced. If his Majesty accepts his proposals with he will send upon his arrival at Jehanny he will join the Royal army with all Expedition.

a N° 21. From Meha Rajah Ram-sing Rec'd April 15th 1766. a Letter of Compliment desiring to hear from his Lordship & referring to Sitta-Ram for further particulars

a N° 22. From the Shahzadeh Mirza Mahomed Akber Shah. Rec'd Apl. acknowleging the Receipt of his Lordships Presents by the hands of Munro at Dowlah

a N° 23. From the King. Rec'd April 16th 1766 acquainting his Lordship of Munro at Dowla's arrival, & his Satisfaction on that account. That he has quitted his purpose of going to Delhy this year, & in his own hand he assureshis Lordship that he shall shew Shujah at Dowlah every favor his Lordship can desire

a N° 24 From Meha Rajah Shitab Roy Rec'd April 16th 1766 Returning his Lordship thanks for his being honoured by the Nabob with a fringed Pallankeen & increase of Munsub.

a N° 25. Two Copies transmitted by Colonel Smith Rec'd Apl 16th 1766.

1st Copy of a N°. 18.

2d Copy of a Letter to himself from Nana Sherbur expressing the high fame of the English Captains, & their great Service to the King & that the Maratteas are in Consequence as well as hors to the King, desirous of uniting with them in the great Work. He informs Colonel Smith that Reghunahteh Roy is arrived in Hindostan with an immense army & Artillery.

a N° 26 From Minire at Dowlah. Recd. April 18th. 1766.

Inclosing his Lordship an Argee to his Majesty from Reghnahtch Roy, a N° 27. & one from Shimbet, a N°. 28. and in the progress of the Letter taking occasion of acquainting him that Hafez Rahmed is coming into the Province; & that he himself is going to meet him, that Ahmed Cawn &c are firm in their Allegiance to the King & friendship with the English He further desires his Lordship to send a Reinforcement to Colonel Smith as the Marattoes have don't lefs evil intentions against the Rohillah & Corah Country, & at the same time promises to inform his Lordship of every material Circumstance which may happen, in the most particular Manner.

a N°. 27. an Argee from Reghnahtch Row to the King inclosing in the above

acquainting his Majesty that he is arrived near Jhansy & has received his Royal Khelah, in consequence of which he has Dispatched Nilu Pendet with a paper of requests to his Majesty, which he hopes will meet with the Royal Approbation, & he will thenceforth with heart & Soul into the Regulation of his Majesty's affairs of State.

a N°. 28. an Argee from Reghnahtch Row to the King.

The Original of N°. 20.

a N°. 29. From the King. Recd. April 21 1766.

acquainting his Lordship that his Majesty had recd his Argee concerning his intended Journey to Patna, & that he wd send the Cloths &c to his Majesty from thence. That in consequence he had immediately dispatched Minire at Dowlah to his Lordship — In his Majesty's own hand he acquaints his Lordship that he had directed Minire at Dowlah to wait on the Nabob Shujah at Dowlah with his Majesty's Jarbar, & then proceed to Patna. His Majesty desires his Lordship to dismiss Minire at Dowlah with all Expedition, as his affairs depend much upon him, & he had given him great Satisfaction from having settled the disbanding of the Troops, & regulated the Revenues of Illahabad & Corah.

a N°. 30 From Rajah Bulwindsing. Recd. April 26th. 1766

acquainting his Lordship that he had made his Payments punctually

fraudulently to Mr Sage and desires leave to wait on his Lordship having heard of his intended Journey to Patna.

a N°. 31. From Murly Dhor Recd April 24. 1766.

Acquainting his Lordship of Shitab Roys having received a fringe Pelan Keen and increase of Mansub

a N° 32. From Murly Dhor. Recd April 24. 1766.

Acquainting his Lordship that Shah Mul &c. had set out for the Collection of the Revenues, that the English Troops had destroyed the Fort of the Zemeendars, which had rebelled and inclosing here [illegible] of News of Hafez Rohemets arrival in the Royal Army, of Colonel Smiths Visit to him and his Visit the next day to the King & afterwards to Colonel Smith; of Colonel Smiths March to Chajeerah the ensuing day and Hafez's intentions of Leaving the presence the day after the King's returning backwards towards Chajeerah.

a N°. 33. From Rajah Dhirige Nazzim. Recd April 24. 1766.

A Letter of Compliment desiring to hear from his Lordship. — professing his Attachment and referring to Meleay Ghuffaar Mustaph for the particulars of his Situations.

a N°. 34. From Bhowany Pindet. Recd April 24. 1766.

Acknowledging the receipt of his Lordships Letter concerning his sending people to Pulicat 500 Seapoys and directing him not to molest or disturb them — In answer he informs his Lordship that he had been obliged to assemble Troops to quell some rebellious Zemeendars and that on this account Seapoys were not to be had, as his own people could be spared.

a N°. 35. From the Nabob of Arcott Recd April 24. 1766.

Acquainting his Lordship that he had wrote divers Letters but received no answers, that he had paid 2.33.400 Pagodas out of the 700000 due to the Company; and informing him that on Account of the Royal Phirmaun & the English having taken possession of the Sircar-cully provinces, Nizam Ally is meditating an irruption into the Carnatic and proposes giving Summads for Arcott to Mauphuz Cawn, he inclosses a Letter from his News Writer from whence he learnt this and Laments the Distress of the Country from the peoples apprehensions of this Invasion — In a Postscript he desires — Lord Clive would take care no Royal Phirmaun were granted to Hyder Naick and the Zemeendar of Tejanore which they were desirous of. and in another that his Lordship wd. have Abder-ul-Islam

Cawn

Cawn turned out of his Majestys Service as he was in League with Mansinge Cawn and that in future his Lordship wd countenance none of his Relations, but whom he himself should recommend.

a N°. 36. From Murly Dher to Nabob Shujah — Recd April 24. 1766.

Promising to send him an Account of the Check Jaghire to the Westward.

a N°. 37. From the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah. — Recd April 24. 1766.

Acknowledging the Receipt of his Lordship's Letter with one for Ahmed Cawn & informing him of his Lordships being made acquainted with — Munna ul Dowlah's arrival with him — In Answer he professes his Obligations and Attachment to his Lordship and his desire to meet him.

a N°. 38. From Nejeff Cawn. — Recd April 24. 1766.

Desiring to hear from his Lordship, expressing his fear in Attachment and informing him that the King and Colonel Smith are still at Coah.

a N°. 39. From Murly Dher. — Recd April 25. 1766

Acquainting his Lordship of the March of the Troops at Jaunhapoor to the Westward & inclosing a paper of News from the Kings Army containing an Account of Hafiz's discussion with the Vizier, that he had desired the King to proceed and encamp at Dhaura and the King refused & acquainted him of his Resolution to Return to Allahabad & according to that the next day his Majesty proceeded to Chyanuck.

a N°. 40. From Meha Rajah Hitab Ray. — Recd April 25. 1766.

Acquainting his Lordship that he was engaged particularly in compleating the Collections of the Country and informing his Lordship that in Compliance with the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah's repeated Letters he had informed him of his Lordships arrival at Mubey Sylee and wd acquaint him of his setting out for Patna as soon as he heard of the same.

a N°. 41. From Murly Dher — Recd April 30. 1766.

Inclosing a Paper of News from the Kings Army concerning his Majestys March towards Allahabad and Colonel Smiths March to Shere Rajepoor.

a N°. 42, 43, From Rajah Seluke Chund. — Recd April 30. 1766.

Professing his Attachment & referring to Nob. Nisson & Maneuer Sing for further particulars of his Situation.

a N°. 44. From Murly Dher — Recd April 30. 1766.

A Duplicate of a N°. 41.

a N°. 45. From Meha Rajah Hitab Ray to Mahomed Reza Cawn — Recd May 1. 1766.

Acquainting him that agreeable to his orders he had secured Hedayet Allah Treasurer to Cossim Ally Cawn, and that he had accordingly apprehended him & sent him down in a Boat.

N.B. The remaining two Letters were received on May, but did not come to my Lordships Hands until August

B Madison
Persian Translator

a N°. 46. From Mota Rajah Shitab Roy. Recd 9 May 1766

Congratulating his Lordship that upon the receipt of his Letter he had provided Boats &c and enclosing an Arzie from Nabob Pindot Vakeel to Regnaut Row. The Vakeels Arzie contains nothing but an information of his arrival in the presence of his Majesty and that he will come to his Lordships with his Madow Zollen Commands as soon as he receives an Answer to his Arzie.

a N°. 47. From Akleram ul Dowlah Recd May 12, 1766.

Representing his Lordship of the Death of the Nabob Najeem ul Dowlah

a N°. 48. From Amaiet Allah Cawn Recd May 12. 1766.

Representing his Lordship of his father Hafez Rahmet Cawns being in the presence and desiring to hear from his Lordship.

a N°. 49 From Rajah Shah Mull Recd May 20 1766.

A Letter of Compliment expressing his Attachment & his Uneasiness at being prevented by Business from waiting on his Lordship.

a N°. 50 From Mirza ul Dowlah Recd May 21 1766.

Congratulating his Lordship that he had received his Letter directing him to come to him and that he had delivered his Lordships Arzie to his Majesty, that the same day he had set out from the presence and proceed to Rudo to the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah and with him came by the way of Ellagey poor to meet his Lordship.

a N°. 51. From Mahomed Roza Cawn. Recd May 21 1766.

Acquainting his Lordship of Asoff ul Dowlahs having encamped upon the Mehend agreeable to his Lordships & the Councils Orders and that Mr Lykes & he had secured all the Late Nabobs effects under Guards & had now delivered the Keys of them to the Nabob Asoff ul Dowlah and removed the Guards.

a N°. 52. From the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah Recd May 21 1766.

Inclosing a Letter from Reginald Row to him & a Copy of his Answer. He acknowledges the receipt of his Lordships Letter concerning the impossibility of the Marattas doing any harm provided that the Bobulahs, Jats &c. reside friendly with him & the English and he defers the Description of those things till his Meeting with his Lordship. Reginald Row informs the Nabob that he has arrived at Malwa and has sent Baliwent Row to him that he may inform him of every thing and he in return be informed by him of the Nabobs intentions & disposition towards the Marattas. In Answer the Nabob requainds him that as the English & he are in League he can do nothing without their

(B) Privacy

Privacy but that as Lord Clive is coming into the Neighbourhood of Benares every thing may be settled then by their mutual consent.

a N° 53 From Meny Begheen Recd May 24th 1766

Acquainting his Lordship of Syfe ul Dowlahs being placed on the Musnud and returning his Lordship many Thanks for the appointment & praising Mr Sykes & Mahomed Reza Cawn for their great care of the deceased Nabobs effects & their carefull delivery of them to the Nabob Syfe ul Dowlah.

a N° 54. From the Nabob Syfe ul Dowlah Recd May 24th 1766.

The same Report as the preceding

The 4 foll^g Letters were read by me & authorised their Dates being ascertained
R^t Maddison
2^d Translator

a N° 55. From the Nabob Shuja ul Dowlah. Recd May 1766.

Acknowledging the receipt of his Lordships Letter acquainting him that as Patna did not agree with him he w^d meet him at Chupra & hearing in Answer that he would repair to Chupra with all Expedition & expresses great desire to see his Lordship

a N° 56. From the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah Recd May 1766.

Representing his Sadship that Reghunahth Row is arrived near with a large Army but that he had had no Commerce by Letters or Negociation with the Marattaes till he sh^d know his Lordships pleasure & Adds if it is agreeable to his Lordship he will send a trusty person to them according to whose Report Measures may be adopted concerning them.

a N° 57. From the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah Recd May 1766

Acknowledging the receipt of a Letter from his Lordship upon divers Affairs that agreeable to his directions he w^d send his whole Army to join Colonel Smith if occasion required, and that when his Lordship arrived at Patna he w^d set out to meet him with all Expedition.

a N° 58. From the Shahzedeh Recd no Date

A Meer Letter of Compliment from some of the Royal Family but from whom we are uncertain as the Cover & Seal never came to my hand.

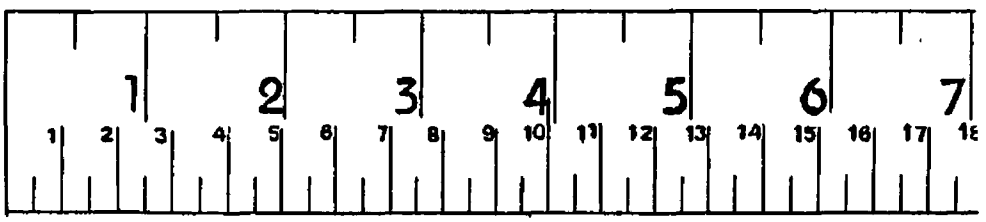
The above 58 Letters are all the Country Correspondence which were come to my hands - besides those beginning at N° 1 preceding regularly till Decr 1765 the remaining Letters & Answers to them were (to the best of my knowledge) lost at Chupra by a Robbery committed there upon the Merchants in whose Custody they were.

Decr 1766 Robert Maddison
Persian Translator

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

2023.



Copy of the 165th. Paragraph of the General Letter from the Court of Directors dated 31 July 1787.

(referred to in Mr Scrafton's Letter to Lord Mornington, 27 Octob. 1797)

Para: 165. As we have been induced to give this Order in favor of the Claims of Sir Henry Gosby, Lieut Colonel Dugald Campbell, Major Jourdan and Mr Dott from the Consideration of their having been admitted in consequence of our Orders of the 12th April 1786, and that it would be unjust afterwards to exclude them, we must not be understood as extending the same Indulgence to others, to whom the same reason does not apply; with regard to all other Debts, not comprehended in the Original Arrangement directed by our Letter of 9 December 1784, whether the same have already received our approbation or are only in a state of Enquiry we can only direct you to recommend it to the Nabob in the strongest manner to make some further allowance out of his Revenues for the liquidation of those Debts, in order that the whole of those Claims may be done away as speedily as possible; But you are not to carry this direction into Execution unless you are satisfied that the state of the Nabob's Revenues can bear it; if it cannot the other Creditors must wait till at least the old Consolidated Debt, and the Cavalry Loan are fully extinguished; these Debts paid, there may then be room to take some measures for the discharge of those which we are now obliged to postpone: we regret being obliged to do so, as perhaps some Debts thus postponed may be better founded than some of those which are in the course of

receiving

receiving payment; But after a full and attentive
consideration of the Subject we think ourselves bound to
hold inviolable the Arrangement made by us in our
Letter of 9th December 1784.

Extract from Mr. Fordyce's
Letter to Lord Mornington
27 October 1797.

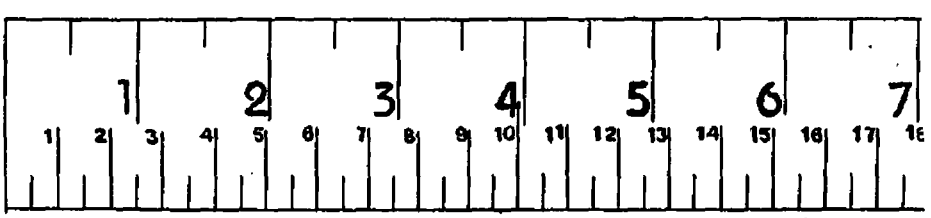
and from the Court of Directors
to the Government of Madras
dated 31 July 1787

Clive
2023

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

2000-6.



Statement of Claims of Europeans upon the Estate of His late Highness the Nabob Omdutul Omrah prior to the Proceedings which took place in consequence of the Act of 1784.—

№	Names—	Sums—	Rate of Interest	Nature & Description of each Claim—	Remarks—
1.	Alex.r Cuthbert Esq.r	1,36,5,40	12 ₱ Ct. from 1.st July 83	Even the ace of Garden sold to him in 1778 for Rs 17000, 5000 of which being only paid, the Premises were resold by Mr Cuthbert for 9000, & the present Claim is for the Balance, with Interest, to 2 July 1783.—	
2.	Lt.t Col.l Cockburn, with a Transfer from Mr Davis—	5000 Small part of the sum paid, but the Nabob refuses a	12 ₱ Ct. from 15.th Aug.t 1778	The first four Items are for Money advanced by the late Mr Davis to the Nabob for Services then due as Physician & Secretary to His Highness from 1767 to 1781, & the last Item, for which there is no Bond, is for his Salary from 1781 to 1788 ~~but is to be transferred to Claims subsequent to 84~~—	
		50,000	do 23.d Dec.r 80		
		31,000	do 15.th June, 81		
		70,000	do 10.th Sept.r 81.		
		42,500	with Interest, vide 1.st Specif.n		
		198,500—			
3.	Heirs of the late Lauchlan Duke }	6,000	12 ₱ Ct. from 1.st July 78	There is a Bond from the Nabob to Mr Barke for which purpose given, not obtained) assigned by Barke to Duke for Rup.s 40000. The 2.d is the principal and Interest to March 78 of a Bond granted in 1778 to Mr Barke Jun.r for 10,050 Rup.s and purchased from him at a discount of 25 ₱ Cent— The 3.d is the Balance of all Interest on Bonds granted in April 78 for 6120 after deducting the sums 4369 Rup.s paid in Sept.r 83—	
		19,427	do " March 78		
		5251	do 27.th Sept.r 83		
		150,000	do 1.st Sept.r 77		
		1,71,678.			
4.	Mr.s Barke	19,4843—	12 ₱ Ct. from 3 July 80	The Balance of an Account for Merchandize supplied the Nabob—	
5.	Mr.s M. Campbell	17,461	do 5.th Nov.r 83	A Bond granted to Mr.s Campbell by him bearing for a valuable consideration to Col.l Campbell the Husband of the present Claimant.	
6	Col.l Burnaby	21,379	do 16 Sept.r 82	The Balance on a Settlement of Accounts for Disbursements made in 1770—	
	Carried forward	6,20,518,40			

	Brought forwd		6,20,518.40		
7	Heirs of the late Mayor Davidson	7,000 —	12 P Ct	5th May 78	Money lent & furnished the late Capt Bromley on a collateral security
8	Assignees of Capt Wm Thompson	— 20,000	Do	1st Jany 80	A Bond executed by the Parties & assigned by them to Capt Thompson to secure him & the Estate the Estate of Wm Thompson the sum of £5500 — ✓
9	Mrs C E Jones	1,434 —	Do	from 1st May 75	For a House & Grounds sold to the Nabob —
10	Heirs of the late Dr Gordon	— 6,000 —	Do	30 Nov 77	Money advanced —
11	Col Casper	— 10,000 —	Do	1st Jany 80	A Bond granted to Mr Parker & assigned as Mr's insolvency by Col Casper for the Principal & Interest of 5000 Rs lent him in 74 — ✓
12	Edwd Stracey Esq	1,500 —	Both Bonds assigned to Mr Stracey & transferred	75	Money lent —
13	Mr Taylor	100,000	12 P Ct	27 Apr 77	The first is for Money advanced & Salary due to Mr Mackay as Private Secy to the Nabob & Bhyrun — assigned to Mr Taylor & his Partners for 50000 Rs
		500	Do	30 May 77	
		2060 — 102560 —	Do	17th Feby 77	The 5 therefore items are for Money advanced by Mr Taylor & his late Partners to the Nabob —
14	Mrs Taylor & the late Mr Call	— 50,000	Do	June 78	A Bond granted to Mr Mackay (the Nabob's private Secy) for Money lent & advanced at various times, & for considerations, & by them transferred to Mrs Taylor & Call in 1780 for Rs 50,258.14
15	Lat Mr Jas Call	9,000 —	Do	from 77 —	A Bond granted to the above mentioned Mackay & Bhyrun assigned to Mr Call for a House & Premises in the Black Town —
16	Mrs De Fries	500	Do	from May 77	Money advanced by Mr De Castro & the Bond assigned by him to Mrs De Fries
17	Mr Jacob Barnet	2315 —	Do	9th Aug 78	For valuable Articles purchased of Mr Barnet
18	The Capt Blacker	90,000	Do	1st Jany 80	A Bond granted to Mr Parker for Goods sold & by him mortgaged to Capt Blacker — ✓
	Carried forward	8,63,827.40			

Brought forward 8,63,827.40

19	Mr. Alexander	12,435	12 Dec.	1793	A Bond granted to the late Mr. Jarrett on what account not stated, & from whom transferred for Title or Date as a Security for his Claim, 11 Yrs & 8 Months
20	Lt. Col. Brandon	2,004.9	12 Dec.	1793	Examined
21	Late Col. Brooke	1000	12 Dec.	1793	Subscription given for this Claim
22	Late Col. Bonneveaux	7000	Do	20 Nov. 1777	Money advanced
23	Major Gen. Robt.	4,06,618,25.32	—	31 Dec. 1798	The results of an Account of Monies received & Disbursements from 1779 to 1798 inclusive, of the General Commissioners of the Fortifications of Fort St. George & the Expenses of the Arbab & Revenue Surveys & Settlements of those Districts by the Barbar Establishment & Direction of Ground Works & Buildings — The above Balance the Gen. Estates Assets for the Liquidation of the Arbab Pagoda Debt, but never fully satisfied for Liquidating the same
24	late Mr. Bartholomew	6000	Do	18 Feb. 1787	The Balance then due on Bill 17000 drawn on Mr. Holt Wright & from 1st Sept. 1786 to 18 Feb. 1787 Interest @ 9%
25	late Major Rumley	31,500	Do	12 June	Description given of this Claim
		12,525			
		44025	Do	12 June 1793	
26	Mr. Fordyce, Mess. Hastie & Co & Sir John Dell	1,250	Do	23 Dec. 1797	Purchased by the Govt. in 1st April 1794 from the Executors of Messrs. Hastie & Co.

Mr. Brooke was at this time a Member of the Madras Council

Part of this Claim should be transferred to those subsequent to 84

13. The other side to follow on —

Total Pags 18,62,215.19.32

2 Pr. Mother Nos. 48
11,18,028 annuitants to — 6,57,46425.32
Should not be transferred to the Debt of Claims subsequent to 84, & so the amount to be

7,10,7[illegible]

The preceding Claims are included in Mr. Fordyce's List, but not the following

Capt. Bloomfield	Pay. 1520 —	10 P Cent from 23 July 85 —	For sundry European Articles purchased of Capt. Bloomfield who assigned the Note given for the amount to the late Mr. Stone —
late Mr. Stone —	4000 —	No Interest specified —	Money lent on a Promissory Note
Mr. Barrett —	365 7 —	12 P Cent from 4 May 80 —	A Bond granted by the late Omdat ul Omrah to Capt. Thos. Bedford for Money lent —
	Total Pay.	5,71,892-23-32	

[redacted]
Lieut. Colonel Commandg
Madras Establishment

Civil Papers

2000

Claims on the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah,

subsequent to 84, not included, on Mr. Fordyce's List –

Names	Sums –	Rate of Interest –	Nature & Description of each Claim –	Remarks
~~Brought forward~~				
Capt.n Bunny	32612.3. — — —	12 ₰ Cent from 15th July 1801	Thro' sundry Bonds for Arrears of Salary up to 15th May 1801 excluding Interest to the 15th July 1801 exclusive, due by the Nabob to him for a Military Escort received on account —	
	12428.12	No Interest charged	Thro' Bond Dated 1st Feby 1800 for Salary & House Rent from 1st Feby 1800 to 31st July 1801 —	
	1701.27		The Nabob is stated to have admitted the Claim, & stopped at the 30th April 1801 —	
	46488 12.			
Mr. Goldham	890/22.	No Interest charged	Arrears of Salary from 30th Sept 98 to 15th July 1801 deducting ₹ 9400 discharged by a Tinkha on Tellores —	
Mr. Bailey	1st on 64 7000 " "	No Interest charged	At His Highness's Instances this Claim has been discharged by the present Nabob, & is enumerated in the last Despatches, so that Mr. Hudleston should not receive the Amount when the Claims in general are paid in a Tinkha of Payment —	
Paul. Maj.r Monsope	3347 " "	No Interest charged	Arrears of Pay and Batta up to 24th July 98	
Lieut. Crewsfox	3334.6.27	12 ₰ Cent from 1st May 98	Balance excluding Interest due by from 2d Oct.r 1797 —	
	4085 " "		Pay after his discharge to the period of the death of the late Nabob	
	7419 6 27			
Mr. Abbott	27989 12	12 ₰ Cent from 15th Nov.r 1801	Salary pendente lite as Agent to the late Nabob from 1st May 1790 to 15th July 1801 —	
			He married the Sister of Wazeer's Mother, was to have had Pay for such Men as were on but the amount of Salary to the amount of Salary to the Death of the Nabob & Salary due in Oct.r 98 — constituted a Claim on him, but the amount as small as it has not been thought worth while to depress the Suit —	
Lt.t Fitzgerald	21150 "	12 ₰ Cent 4th July 1801	Thro' Bond given on account of his Services under the Nabob 1800 Security Bond in 6 Years —	
	9010 "	do — do —	The Sum of 9 Lacks and Omrah sold both Nabobs Party 1801 to defray Interest to Mr. Scott & Co. but on Mr. Fitzgerald's Application	
	30160 " "			

Major Lupire 4066 " " Dr. for Aug.t 1801 " A Bond dated
in August 1797 for
Arrears of Pay payable
in 9 Months. —

9,33,455. 11.2

	Names	Sums	Rates of Interest	Nature & Circumstances of each Claim	Remarks
(a,c,d.)					
1	Heirs of the late General Conway	Pags 46000	5 p Ct from July 77	For a Grant which is to proceed to be laid before the Govr to the Board	
(a,c)					
2	Heirs of the late Major Spencer	21442. 12. 4	do 12 February	Money lent by the Major	
(a,c)					
3	Col Hayne	6000	5 p Ct 2 May 83	For Arrears of Pay while in the Rebellion from Feby 1782 to 2 May 83 The Bond was payable three years after date (2 May 83) without Interest but as it was not paid 5 p Ct Interest is expected	
(a,c)					
4	Heirs of the late Major Gilles	13072. 26. 20	Do 1 July 82	For Pay Rations and Waggoning	
(a,c)					
5	Late Col Beck	20210	6 p Ct from 25 Mar 82	do do do	
(c)					
6.	D. Mr Jourdan	66	6 p Ct 1 Sept 81	For Arrears of Pay to Mr Ruse who transfer'd the Bond for a valuable consideration to Mr Jourdan	
(c)					
7	late Capt Graham	14322	12 p Ct from 1 May 84	For arrears of Pay and Money advanced for the Service of the Year 1780 in which with Interest to the end of 1782	
(c)					
8	David Simpson	10000	do do	do do do Bond	by Capt Graham Hunn
(c)	Alex Mebane Esqr	3000		for £13143 Interest £856 in payment of debt for Waggons and State Cloth	
9					
(b)					
10	late Major Galvany	14972 1	6 p Ct from 1 Oct 83	For Arrears of Pay	
(c)					
15	Sir Hector Munro	40000	8 p Ct from 1782	Arrears of his Allowance for Table Money as Commander in Chief in consideration of which Sir Hector makes a Set off for Money advanced to the Rebels his Family	
(a,c)					
16	late Capt Sullivan	4835. 39. 10	12 p Ct from 1 Aug 81	Money advanced for the use of the Corps he commanded	
(a,c)					
17	Mrs Pascal	4185	6 p Ct from 1 Sept 81	A Bond for arrears of Pay to Mr Pascal and Draft in lieu thereof for valuable consideration	

Carried Over Pags

	Brought Over Page			
19 (a,c,d)	Late Capt. Z. Smith	3,237.7.5	6 p.C. p.an 4th June 84	For Arrs. Rns. of Pty
20. (a,c)	Wm. Halmagen	4,06.12.4	2 mon. - 2 May 82	For Arrs. of Pty & both of Capts. Value rec.
21 (a,c)	Late M.r John Maxwell Stone	6,114.4	10 p.C. - 2 July 75	Bond granted to Capt. Broomfield for European Artcles. & interested of him taken in Stone
22 (a,c)	Mr. Dupuy	515.4	6 p.C. 18 Sept. 81	Arrs. of Pty. to 9th Sept. & Value rec'd of him for a valuable consideration to 18th Sept.
23 (a,c)	Mr. Nunno	2200	Do. - 2 May 82	For Arrs. of Pty. to 2d May 82 per Peter Briggs as Bombay Victualler in the Nabob & receipt for 4 Nunno
26 (a,c)	Capt. Alex.r Todd	5520 — 500 = 6020	No Interest specified	Per Articles of the Nabob & the 2 per Int. growing thereon & Bond from Capt. Todd & Securities for Arrest
27 (a,c)	Mr. Roddam Esqr.	14460	12 p.C. p.an 1st Sept. 82	The Balance of Account rendering including Interest to 1st Sept. 86 for Monies lent to the Nabob 1775
28 (c)	Stephen Sullivan Esq.r	37,500	Int.t not specified per Articles of Agreement dated 31st Dec.r 85	A Bond granted to Peter Pett Esq.r & Mr. Richard Laurence Chirurgeon of formerly Vacancies in the Establishment and under Died in July 86 — On what Account granted not stated —
24 (a,c) (c) (c)	late Geo.e Wilton	2709 700 500 = 3909	Int.t not specified per 31st Dec.r 85 with Interest from not specified per 31st Dec.r 80	The Balance of Account then due — For a Debt of the Nabob to Mr. Hastings who ordered to pay for the same Sums claimed from the Nabob for Arrs. & Interest Recd. from the Nabob —
30. (a,c)	Sir John Day	10,000	Int.t 2½ per Annum on the Sum from Nov.r 79	For Value Received of Princes —
34 (a,c)	Honble B. Cochrane	1,236	6 p.C. p.an 1st April 81	A Bond granted to Mr. Cochrane for Arrears of Pay & Allowance for a valuable Consideration to Mr. Cochrane
34 (c)	John Mybus Esqr.	1,988	Int.t not specified per Articles of Agreement 11th Sept.	A Bond granted to the late Miss Mybus in part of 4 Years of Interest on 31,000 Rupees lent the Nabob by her Father in 1766 — It was dated 2d July 76 & payable with Interest in 4 Years & no part of it having been paid & now claimed
	Carried Over Page	2,61,196.11.50		

Brought forward Rs

36 (c) Duncan Crawford Esq	83,442	12 p.Ct from 15 Nov 80 Deducting 6220 the produce of 5 Lakes of Rupees Bonded Bonds & Bonds for the Debt		Money sent to the Nabob & in Debt to the Company & others
37 (b. c) Alex. Brodie Esq	3,55,551.16.44	12 p.Ct from 31 Dec 86		The Balance exclusive of 4 Lacs Rupees 95000 Ct the Nabob in time of Barbat ees during the Difficulties with the Northern Circars — grant may be had for the Debt (Part 12,13,30,49) and Interest on the same to the respective Periods
38 (c) Sir Hy. Macpherson Bart	85264.3.66	12 p.Ct from 31 Dec 96		The Balance, including Interest on different Sums advanced by the Ld Hon's Agent in 1785 viz Rs 2,14,000 for Rs 232174.23.69 drawn by Pat Macleane upon Lord Macartney not having Credit and by him accepted by the Nabob at the earnest Request of the Nabob who promised to pay them with other Sums & which he neglected to Perform — Several small Sums advanced to Pat Macleane upon the Account & by Orders of the Nabob, amounting including Interest to Rs 37,509.27.47 for which Sum & an Assignment of Jaumbunnes Rs 9250.1740 —
	83,060.37.10	8 p.Ct from 1 Dec 96		The 2d Item is the Balance including Interest on a Bottomry Bond by him on 1779 upon the Nabob for Rs 350000 on which a first Instalment of 20000 was made on the 25th June 1785 — & Sertain Arrears to end the Nabob settled then by Summary at £4688 recommended from the late Sir Hy Macpherson
	1,68,324.48.76			
Original Principal Rs 53,159				
35,000				
53,159				
39 Mr. Dott —	48,612.4	Part of Mr. Dott's Claim to be included in this Class — vide observation at the end of the Class		
40 (b, c, d) Late Robt Smith Bird —	Rs 50,000 —	to the 30th April 1784 deceased by 3rd Article 80 Bond there is no Interest come due		A Debt due to the Late Sir Geo Thomas from which he was to make a Bond debt for Debt payable in 6 Months and which he assigned to Mr Bird for Rs 57,417 —
	2,365 Rs 2,452	19,710 —		
41 (c) Mr. Jas. Mary —	27,552 —	12 p.Ct from 4 March 75		The Balance of all that Date on Advances and Supplies to the Nabobs Troops —
	6,295.19	Do — 4 March 77		
	33,853.19			
Carried Over Pags	645,596.18.10			The Princes of Sarganson House sold to the Amount of 8 Lacs which taken Possession of by the Nabob who would neither give up the Premises or pay the value of them

Brought Over Page			
42 (c) Mr. Jno. Wells	3427.8.	12 pct. from 8 Sept 1792	For a Coach & Harness ordered by the Nabob in 1776, the Price 300 £ of which — — includes 9 12 pct. Interest to 8 Sept 92 he received in Consideration the Governor of Madras to pay the same out of the Nabob's Share of the Revenues, which he never drew —
43 (c.d) late Genl. Cleveland	6000.	Do — 1 Nov 80	Money actually advanced the Nabob
44 (c) Mr. Chas. Clarke	18000 — —	Do — 12 July 77	The Balance upon a Settlement of the Accts at Madras for European Articles supplied the Nabob. —
45 (b) late Lt. Leech	6556.15.17	4 pct. Interest upon the not specified from June 81	For Arrears of Pay —
46 (b,c) Dr. Russell	4000 — —	12 pct. from July 78	Money advanced to the Renter of Tinnevelly on a Covenant Bond bearing Interest 2d which was procured at various times in 1778 & 1784 to 1281.14.5d
47 (c) Capt. Freeman	2162.10.18	4 pct. Int. on the not specified from June 84	Arrears of Pay.
48 (c) Heirs of the late Mr. Wells	30000. —	4 pct. Int. on the not specified from 3 Nov 85	A Bond granted the 3d May 84 payable 18 Months after date for Salary & Allowances while in the Nabob's Service N.B. Mr. Wells was in the Civil Service of the Company at Madras, but never known to have held any ostensible Employ in that of the Nabob
49 (c) late Sir E. Hughes	29681.21.6	6 pct. from 1 Jan 85	For the Nabob's annual Allowance to Admirals on Indies from 80 to 85
50 (c) Col. Owen	13000. —	10 pct. from 15 Nov 85	For the Funds originally made the Col. for his Charges of Pay &c. in the Nabob's Service (included 3000 as a present, but not having received & Bonds was granted for the amount in Feb. 1786 [illegible]
Carried forward Page	7,68,424-19-1		

Names	Sums	Date & Interest	Nature & Description of each Claim	Remarks
Capt. C B Gould	£ 1,221. 7/11	Interest from 2 May 82	For Pay in the Corps from 2 May 82	
Lieut. Wrecc	693 7 -		For Arrears of Pay as Adjutant, Quarter Master & Paymaster from 25 to 31 Dec 82 for which Bonds are entered	
Lieut. Tennock	223. 15. 10		For Arrears of Half Batta from 1 Jan 78 to June 78	
Capt. Buggin	1682. 31.40			
	1875			
	1518. 31.40	5074. 16. 80	Interest from 2 Dec 82	The 182 Items of this Claim are for Cattle purchased of Capt. Buggin. The Interest is for the Batta as due on the purchase of said Cattle
Mrs. M. Cooper Administratrix of the Estate of the late Rev. M. Bamboroge	~~2000~~	~~Interest from 1 Jan 79~~	~~Bond for £2000 & Interest~~	~~Bond from the Rev. M. Bamboroge to Capt. Cooper for Money lent by him to the Rev. M. Bamboroge~~
	~~1700~~ 2000			The Bond is for a grant of Land for Arrears of Pay Casualty Allowance & Contingencies due to the late Rev. M. Bamboroge
Lieut. A Dean	262. 21		For Arrears of Pay and Batta	
late Col. Braun	1437 1/2	Interest from 1 Jan 79	For Money advanced for the Regimentary Millions	
Mrs. Reinderskop late Johnson	2500	Interest from 1 Feb 79		
Lieut. Wilson	935	Interest from 31 Dec 82	This Bond is for Arrears of Pay & Allowances from Capt. 1 Jan 79	
Lieut. Neville	3226	Do from 31 Dec 82	Arrears of Pay	

Late Mr Redhead	29000	6 6 61 for 1266 1 78	For Money lent
~~2333 33 66~~	33225 33 66	~~12 2 2 for 969 1 86~~	~~Do remaining by~~ Mr Redheads Executors ~~Mess. Petrie & Brand for~~ account of the late.
Mr Caldeira	1231 — —	6 10 61 for 15 Dec 86	For Conveyance of Pay
Capt. Hammond	2503 — —	Pointsett charges	Pass in Balance account for Arrears of Pay &c. holding an Officers Quarters Vc &c. to be cleared by order of the Paymr. —
Lieut Houffman	1450 — —	Do	This Claim is for Arrears of Pay & Batta
~~Lieut Davidson~~	~~2502 — —~~	~~6 10 61 for 31 Dec 86~~	~~Pointsett charges of Pay~~
Mr Dowse	3839 — —	12 5 86 for 31 Dec 86	This Sum is for the Balance of Allowances
Douglas & Cooper	24,660 2 7 2	12 5 61 for 31 Dec 86	due to the Paymr — but the balance including Interest to 31 Dec 86 on a Bond for 31,000 which was Money lent for 18 Months without Interest a valuable Promise Bond was granted at a Special Sale which was sold in July 85 for Pag 25,860.39 deducting the Charges the Amount by Dy 799.39
Late Mr Andrews	15000 — —	No Interest charged	This Claim appears to have been granted on Medal 72, but the Claim not stated
Mr Barrett	3657 — —	12 per for the Balance	Bond granted to the late Capt the Bretton for Money Lent
Late Maj Galwas	14961 — —	No interest charged	This Claim is for Lieu Allowances in lieu of Subsistence
Lieut La Tulippe	2502 — —	Do — —	Pass in case of Pay in the Field Battle
Dr Guinet	~~4524 11 6 2~~ 3365 ~~12 2~~ 4524 3 4	No Interest	Bond for Arrears of Pay & Allowances bearing no Interest —
Widow of the late Lieut Grant	3500	12 5 86 for Janry 88	This Claim is for the value of some Bearer Bonds lost by the Paymr during the Siege who gave a Bond for the Interest charged on the Enterprise Pay which was never honored.
Lieut Freeman	1786 10 48	No Interest charged	This Claim is for Arrears of Pay, Allowances &c. & for the repair of his Quarters —

Note Transfers to Debit subsequent

D. Bacon Esq.	23,253.14 – not mentioned		Holland's for Interest on Debentures & for Salary from 1st Oct. 1784 to 5th May 1787
Capt. Bonnay	4642 –		for Arrears of Pay commencing 1st Feb. 1775
Medonoff & others	917 –		For Arrears of Pay
Major Marquis			
Lieut. Leech	2,211 6 17		£ s. d.
Mr. Yeldham	8907 – 22		For Salary as the late Robots Secretary
Mr. Abbott	37,158 –		" D°
Mr. Black	4634 " "		For Arrears of Pay
Capt. Brownfield	1,520 –	10 per Cent from 23 July 75	For Interest on sundry Cargoes not taken by the purchase of Capt. Brownfield who engaged to go to the Island of Rhone
Lieut. Gore	44 –	Int. 8 per Cent	This Bond is for Money lent
Lieut. Morgan	1854 –	6 per Cent from 31 Dec. 86	For Arrears of Pay & Rations from 1 Nov. 81
D° F. Bellew	4289 –	D° D°	D° D° D°
Thompson and Tudor	1420 10 –	10 per Cent from 1 Feb. 77	For Nature of the Claim see Letter
(a) Alex. Berlie	10000 –	6 per Cent from 20 July 82	Money lent in 1782
Major Johnson Administrator of the Estate of the late Lieut. Leech	6356. 15. 17	No Interest Charged	The Claim is for Arrears of Pay & Rations from 1 May 81 to the 1st June 1781
(b) Capt. J. Stewart	2,000 –	12 per Cent from 31 Dec. 77	This Claim is for Arrears of Pay from 1 May 81 to the end of Dec. 1782
(a) Late Lt. Col. Campbell	1990 –	6 per Cent D° 86	The matter of the Claim not described but supposed to be for Pay &c
(b) Mr. Mc. Stuart	30,000 –	No Interest	See nature of the Claim (which bears no Interest) annexed Debenture
Mr. Jas. Weslas Administrator to the Creditors of the late Lieut. Col.	16[illegible] –	Interest from 1780	This is the Balance due on a Bank Account in 1780 discharge of all Parties Claim or Account of Pay &c which Balance should pay to the Bank but the Bank acknowledges the Balance to be in their hands & has not paid it to any person claiming it

(a) (b)

(b) L. Alex. Macdonald	594 16 32	No Interest charged	for Arrears of Pay &c. for what period not stated	
(b) Cornet Callander	313 14 55	do do	for Arrears of Pay, Batta & Gratuity from June to Oct. 77	
(b) Lieut. R. Barker	5,000	12 p Ct from 18th May 78	This Bond was granted for £4,000 upon which sum only Interest is charged	
Mrs Eliz. Woolsey	(a,c) 10000	No Interest specified	The Bond was granted to the late Capt. Graham Campbell upon account of his Col. Balance and is assigned over to Mr Woolsey by Lieut. Colonel Benjamin Graham	To be suspended.
	(b) 25,165 8	(No Interest specified)	Pers Claim as stated to be for Interest of Money but on what account granted not stated	
(b) Mrs. Phil. Bunfield	10,000 —	Interest from 2 Dec 78 not specified	The Pers Claim as stated is that of Mrs Bunfield but the account is not stated for Mr Graham	
	1,276 10 16			
	33,000 —			
	14760			
	= 59836 10 16	No Interest		
			The 2d Volume for Bonds acknowledged by the Rebels to the Loyalists 1781 —	
(b) Lieut. Jarvis —	303 5 8	No Interest charged	This Claim is for arrears of Pay &c from Feb 1779 to Nov 80	
~~late Major in Galloway~~	~~14,972~~	~~6 p Cent from Oct 83~~	~~for Pay & Subsistence~~	
(b) Col. Burrington	13,000 —	No Interest specified	nor Signature of Claim deemed	
Lieut Mrs. Menzies	12000 —	12 p Ct from 19 Nov 79	This Claim is for Arrears of Pay &c from 19 Nov 79 to 25 Nov 83	
	960 — —	No Interest		
	150 — —	12 p Ct from 25 Nov 83		
	12960 — —	do do		
	46960 — —			
	Pay. 16,85,207 5 8			

Brought forward Page

52 (c) Pd Sullivan & Co [illegible] 100000 — — [illegible] Interest [illegible] and specified 22 Sept 83 — 27,420 — These Bonds were granted by the B. of Ds for Principle and Interest to defray expenses incurred by Mr Sullivan in his attendance to Bengal & Malabar to get a Importation & Sale made & Ens[illegible]

NB. Mr Sullivan was dismissed the Service for Neglect of Duty & Disobedience of Orders & Misconduct & Insolence to me behaved the most important Officer of Trust & Confidence I ever met with in the Service of my Country

53 (c) John Way, Esq[illegible] 27500 — — Int. Interest not allowed on this Account for 16 Ct 95 — For Salary as the Honble Standing Counsel on Establishment from 1 Jan[illegible] 1788 to the 16 Oct 1795 inclusive & Bes High Court deed, deducting 8000 Rs paid on 1780 and 1789 —

15250 — — 42,750 — — Specified as 5000 on Bond & current Bill to be issued 20 Dec[illegible] 5000 for 8 months 3% — 15000 for remainder & made to 16 Oct 95 & Claimed subsequent to 99 — 15,000 — — The 2 Item 15 for an Allowance for Law expences for the same period, after deducting 2000 Rs received on that account in 1790

The Latter Clause is left to the Board to allow or not

54 (c) James Taylor Esq — 6000 — — Int. Interest not specified from July 96 — Money paid to Mr Taylor on account of the Nabob [illegible] subsequent

55 (c) Capt[illegible] Wm West 1625 — — Do — Do for 7/12 — For Arrears of Pay to Capt Carter and assigned by him to Capt West

558 — — 2183 — — Do — Do for 3/12 — For Timber supplied the Nabob by a Native who forged the Bond to Capt West

56 (b, c) Lt Gardener 2520 — 24 — Do — Do for 1 May 79 — For Pay, Batta &c to Quarter Master &c in Lieu of Prize Cash he was granted an order on the Board in 1779 which was never paid

8,05,547 19 1

59 (c) Late Dawsonne Drake	£2,000 3,000 10,000 £10,000	£1,916 2s from 19th Nov 95 £2,956 2s from 25th Jan 97 £5,956 2s from 12th Jan 98	A Bond granted to Mr Drake & assigned to the late Dawsonne Drake for £10,000 Stg The 2d is the Balance of a Bond granted to Mr Drake on the 25th Nov 97 for £4,000 Stg from the Bonds issued by Parliament at a discount of 25 p Cent & for which £3,000 Stg was received 24 May 98 The 3d is a Bond granted by the Board to Mr Drake dated the 12 Sept 98 for £3,000 Stg bearing Interest from 25 Dec 97	Mr Palmer was one Madras Council during Lord Pigot's Administration of the Party no obnoxious Sentiments – By this Committee as a Friend, there the 13, 24 & 33 of George III are against the receiver and not
60 (c) Henry Crawford Esq	£500	£476 3s from 22 Aug 97	In full of all Demands to the 31st Dec 97	
62 (a, c) Colonel Pater	£92	£84 from 1st Jan 94	On account of Stoppages in the Office of Accountant General for the Year 1793	
63 (c) Sergeant Kelsby	£32	on the Interest Note not specified from 1st Oct 81	On account of Stoppages in the Office	
64 (b, c) Heirs of the late Mr Charles Cameron	£5,076 11s 4d	on the Interest Note not specified from 10th Nov 81	The Balance of the Account for Interest at 6 p Cent on £5,076 11s 4d from 10th Nov 81 to 31st Dec 82	Part of this Claim is subsequent to the Act of 1784 –
65 (c) Walter Balfour	£200	£182 from 1st Jan 82	In full to the late Major Balfour for his Stoppages from the Office of Accountant General	
	£6,189 12s 5d			

66 (a,c) Executors of the late Revd. Mr Bainbridge		3,000 —	with Interest 1st Dec. 77	a Bond dated Sept. Gibbon payable in 12 Months without Interest from 1st Dec. 76 For Passage Money (for whom not stated) on board his Ship & returned to Mr Bainbridge
67 (a,c) Mrs Talbot		3,000 —	12 p.C. from 10 Feby 81	a Bond to Col. Upsher & Shipman assigned to Mrs Talbot, on what account given not stated
68 (b,c) Heirs of the late Capt.n Bamlet		1,742 23 4	with Interest 12 p.C. not specified from June 1780	Balance due for Arrears of pay due to Capt.n Bamlet as per the Nabobs Books from 1777 to 1780
69 (a,c) Heirs of the late Lieut.t Paris		1002, 16, 10	6 p.C. from 1st Feby 83	For Arrears of the pay while on the Nabobs Service, Has been examined & reported to be just
70 (b,c) Heirs of the late Lt. Col. Gibbings		56,186 29 —	with Int.t 12 p.C. not specified from 31 March 1785	Balance of Money Transaction with the Renter of Madura on Sir Archd. Colonel Gibbings and Commander but stated to be on account of the Nabob —
71 (c) Heirs of the late Capt.n Burford	Rs 40,203 — 24 Cur.y 11,014 —	with Int.t 12 p.C. not specified from 20. Augt 1777		For Salary and advances on account of the Nabob as a Sea Captain in his Service. Bond Cert.
Lt Rc. Jourdan		1,072 — —	6 p.C. from 31 Dec. 86	For Arrears of Pay from 78 to 81 —
Lt Sayers		2212 — —	Do — Do	For Arrears of Pay.
Capt Denvar		8,450 — —	Do — Do	For Arrears of Pay from 77 to 86.
~~Late Lieut. Simms~~ ~~Not~~		~~111 — —~~	~~6 p.C. from 10 May 84~~	~~For Arrears of Pay~~ ~~inserted on the Old List~~ ~~Arrears~~
Capt. Moss		5,277 — —	Do — 31 Dec. 86	For Arrears of Pay.
Late Col. Eddingstown		15,350 — —	12 p.C. Do	Do & Money advanced
Capt. London		1,899 — —	6 p.C. Do	For Arrears of Pay.
Mrs Pascal		1,206 — —	Do — Do	Arrears of Pay due to Lt. Mills —
late Lieut. Stracheille		2,425 — —	Do — Do	For Arrears of Pay
Mr Walmsley		21,178 — —	Do — Do	Balance of acct. & Int. Account not specified Interest for arrears of Pay due to the late Capt. Goddin to 30 April 1784 —
Mr Dupuy		3,220 — —	Do — Do	Arrears of Pay to Lieut Neville —
		10,051,510-15-57		

~~Lieut. Simms Arrears of Pay inserted on the Old List Not Arrears of Pay inserted on the Pacot Book at Bengal~~

Lieut. Davidson	2502 "	6 p Ct. from 31 Dec 86	For Arrears of Pay	
Late Capt Klauman	3371 —	do do	For Arrears of Pay	
Late Wm De Souza	58019 — "	12 p Ct do	A Balance reported to be on these Accounts & Bond granted for Principal & Interest upon which was paid to June 1790 —	
Mr C Birny	15573 "	8 p Ct from 30 June 90		
Col Cosper	12,000 " —	8 p Ct from 2 May 92	Never assigned in Mr Latouche but a warrant dated 2 May 92 for a Bond which is lost for Pay 4000 sent to the Rebellion 1790 —	
J L Deighton	30,000 " —	6 p Ct from 21 May 91	For Arrears of Pay unit Services performed as per 75, for which 11 Bonds were granted in 1791 — N.B. Part of this Claim should be transferred to those subsequent to 79, but as the exact amount cannot be ascertained the whole is included in this List —	
Dr Anderson	5,107, 15.6	6 p Ct from 21 May 80	Balance of the Warrant for 8 p Ct on Principal sent to all Rebels on 30 Sept and dated 5 Dec 1783 not closing and from that the Rebels granted has not for Pay 1690. 5, Shard 5000 Rags on account, the 27 March 1795 — For the remainder as per the Balance with Interest at 12 p Ct to January 1800 —	
Late Col Murray	1111 " "	6 p Ct from 1st March	Arrears of Pay —	This is included in Mr Fordyce's List as a Claim on the late Rebels, but it has been acknowledged as a just Claim on the former Rebels Estates again —
Carried forward	11,23,493-35-27			

Claims of Europeans upon the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah subsequent to the Arrangement of 1784.

Names	Sums	Date of Interest	Nature & Description of each Claim	Remarks
Heirs of the late Mr Johnston	1,17,194.3.70	12 P$ from 1st Jan 92	The Balance due Decr 1st 1790, on an Settlement of Account in Jan 92 - The 2d Letter of which is for Grain purchased in 90 of the Nabob's Sons & delivered into the Company's Store but for which the Nabob not supplied, - If discharged by the Company the Nabob will be credited for the Amount. -	
	14,176.33.20	Do —	The second is for Money advanced to enable the Nabob to pay his Troops -	
	9,342,35.35	Do -	The third is for his Expenses at Madras and his Passage to and from Bellary having conveyed a Letter from the King to the Nabob -	
	17,460.— —	Do —	The fourth is for the Value of Grain taxed by the Nabob -	
	73,010.16.45	Do —	The fifth is for Sundry Sumbaws granted (an total Account not stated) to Messrs Balfour and Co. and assigned by them to Mr Johnston on Payment of a Debt -	
	50,326.— —	Do — — —	The sixth is the Balance including Interest on Pagoda 50,000 lent the Nabob in 90 to enable him to pay his Forts of which Do 611 Bags were afterwards paid -	

Carried over P$ 2,81,510.9.10

Brought over	Pr 2,81,510.9.10		
Lt Col. Lindsay	97,500.. ..	12 P% from 16 Aug 98.	Balance upon a Settlement of Accounts in 98 in Sums advanced at various times to enable him to pay his Rents.
Heirs of the late Mr John Stuard	10,000.. ..	6 P% from 6th Sept 98	Granted as an equivalent for the Loss he sustained on being allowed only 6 P Cent Interest on another Bond, dated in March 85.
Heirs of the late Genl Geo. Campbell	10,900.. ..	12 P% from 1 Dec 96.	The Nature of this Claim is not discussed but of the Interest accruing thereon Pags 2,895 have been discharged.
Heirs of the late Colonel Smart	46,838.. ..	12 P% from 1 Nov 99	Money advanced.
Mr Robt Woolf	20,813.34.38	Do Do	Money advanced by that late Deputy Coll. Smart who assigned it over to Mr Woolf.
Mr C. Dighton	6,020.. ..	With Interest (Rate not specified) from Jany 1800	The Difference between the Pay & Allowances of a Captain in the Company's Service, & what he received from the Nabob while in his Service in the Tinnevelly Province from 92 to 1800 & for which the Nabob Amdeetul Omrah granted him a Bond in January 1800
Heirs of Mr late Major Davis	4,230.. ..	12 P% from 1 Sept 97	Arrears of Salary as a Major in the Nabob's Service & of his Secretaries.
Mr Robt Storey	5,000.. ..	With Interest (Rate not specified) from 1784.	For Allowance for a Series of Years as Physician to himself & Family.
Carried over	Pags 4,81,912.1.48		

Brought forward	Pags 4,81,912.1.48		
Mr Benjn Sullivan	72,074.32.4	12 ℔ Ct from 1st Janry 98 deducting Pags 5,262 July 98 on part thereof	In part Payment of Salary and in Commutation of all Arrears as Private Secretary to His Highness from 15th July 1794 to 1st Janry 1793 —
Heirs of the late Henry Sewell	317/43.11.40	12 ℔ Ct from 1st Janry 98 deducting Pags 19,849.34.60 for Account of Principal & Interest. —	A Bond from the late Nabob to Mr Conolly for Arrears of Pay as his Surgeon and for Allowances made to Mrs Hastings & assigned by them to Mr Sewell for Pags 20000 and for Agreement to pay him 9,500 Ps more on Payments to Mad Arriaud being made upon the Bond Pags 19,849.34.60 were paid in 1800.
Mr Conolly	6000 3000 9000. — . —	12 ℔ Ct from 7th July 99 with Interest — (Vide not specified) from 15 Augt 99	8000 was for 8 Months Salary as His Highness's Surgeon to August 99 & for his Outfit & Passage Money to England —
Mr Benny	36,000 8,000 44,000. — . —	12 ℔ Ct from 10th March 1801 — No Interest specified.	For Salary and Allowances as one of the Nabobs Agents in England from the Period of the Death of the late Mr Mr Pearson to 15th July 1801 —
Carried over Pags	638/30.3.12		

Brought over Pag.s 6,38,730. 3.12

Heirs of the late Genl. Sydenham	Pag.s 9,456 —	12,766 from 21 March 89	The Sum claim'd is for Money due to an Estate (on wch Acct is not stated) of which Genl. Sydenham was the Administrator & Surviv.r to Cordilo.
	2,420 — 12,179	D.o 6 June	The second is for Money lent at Value, & then wrongfully by — Salter &c. being struggling w.th extreme Distress —
Mr Rd Jos Sulivan	2,200	Interest (Rate not specified) from 1 Aug 92	Assigned over to him by Mr Barbe but the Origin of the Claim is not stated
Mr Geo Houbray	3,000	12,766 from 16 Aug. 792	D.o — D.o
Heirs of the late John Sprott	6,000	Interest from 1.s Feb.y 96 —	Balance due on a Bond for Pag.s 30,000 which was accepted on Condition of it being made payable by Instalments (see Lieut.s a Former Bond dated in March 1782 for Pag.s 37,109 — for Interest calculated from the principal the remaining Instalments respectively became due — Origin of the Debt not stated —
	6,000	— D.o 94	
	6,000	— D.o 98	
	6,000	— D.o 99	
	24,000		
Dr Hd Harris	5,000 —	12,766 from 7 June 88	Money advanced.
	7,851.16.53	D.o — 7 June 94.	Balance of an Account of Goods purchased for the Nabob's Use & of Salary as Phys.n
	12,851.16.53		
Mr J Parkinson Representative of the late Mr J Parkinson	4,917.23 —	12,766 from 10 March 94 —	Granted for Discharge of a former Bond, dated Aug.t 85 for 2,420 Pag.s pounds Sterling assigned to March 94. The Origin of the Debt is not stated & the Bond is said to be mislaid. —
Heirs of the late Genl. Balling —	1,00,000 —	Rate of Interest not specified —	The Nature of this Claim is not described, but one half the Amount was to have been discharged within 1 Year of Peace & the other half in the 2.d Year
Total Pag.s	7,97,878 — .65		

Claims of Europeans and Natives on Ameer ul Omrah Second Son of Munster to the late Nabob Walajaw.

Names	Sums	Rate of Interest	When due or date of each claim	Remarks
Mr James Taylor 1st Bill Drawn	Pags 4,300 Interest 1,170 on Mr Pags 12,575	12% from 13 Nov 97 deducting 150 Pags paid on the 15 Feb 99	Bonds not to commence till 4 years from the 15 Feb 99	
Heirs of the late Colonel Harper Rev Mr Hebron	Pags 3,734 6 10 Interest 1,119 on Pags 4,853 Rev 5 Pags 1,000	12% from 21 June 97	Do Do	for Money not received
		6% Interest	for a Lacking Cash received Pags 2 6 Months from 17 5	
Heirs of the late Capt Macalister	1283	12% from 96	Money lent to the late Ameer	
Total Pags	29,110.6.10			

Natives

Heirs of the late Medicanda Sankar & Jagana Sankar	Pags 6,280	With Interest (Rate not specified) from 1st Jan 1802	Bonds executed on 10th Pags 1,176 for Pag 0.5000 87 Mar 82	8,5000
				19,0000
			upon which was received on the 1,176 and 1788 Sic 2811.24 the Second Balance	
				3,2000
				6,280
Total Pags	69,280			

European Claims Pags 29,110..6.10
Native Do 69,280
Total Pags 92,390.6.8

Claims of Natives on the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah subsequent to the Arrangement of 1784.

Names	Sums	Grounds of Claim	Remarks
Vaupsah Brannum, Pay	266,360	[illegible]	
	106,144	[illegible]	
	17,000	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	389,504		
		[illegible]	
Nursam Chitty	10,000	Principal [illegible] Money Lent	
Pullayee Row	8,750. 10	10 M Interest (Sale not yet effected) from May 1801	A Bolance due to Raya Reddy Row, assigned to Pullayee Row on account made to the Nabob by his Heirs, & Ors
Nayer Pennapilly	1,400	[illegible] Money lent (sale not yet effected) [illegible] Pay[illegible]	
	5000	[illegible]	
Heirs of Hurry Krishna Vencatasa	2600	[illegible] Money lent	
Carried Over Pay	13,03,872. 14		

Brought Over Pays	13,08,872 12 —		
Louis y Melanie Sauvaire Augustine Sauvaire	1,80 07	14 th Jan 30 th 1801	The Estate of the Deceased Louis Sauvaire Senior Planter of Cabritt's Quarter Grand Terre Island of Guadaloupe Died on the 30th day of Nov 1801 at Pointe a Pitre Guadaloupe Aforesaid Leaving Issue Augustine Sauvaire Legatee Aforesaid Entitled to Claim the Sum of £1,80 07 Sterling Money Agreeable to the Convention Entered into between His Britannic Majesty & the French Republic bearing Date at Amiens the 27th day of March 1802 —
Chs & Ste Suzanne	40,000	40 Negroes Men Women & Children from 15 to 60 Years of age & Descriptions	Money Cash & Goods Stock & Utensils —
Abbé Gabriel Cournand	2,000		
Marquis Magnan Barge	~~1,980 Sterling~~ 27,420 No 100,000 Livres Tournois 2000 Pounds Sterling 22,420	Real Estate Plantation Negroes	Thousand Pounds Sterling Gros Ilet Chapelle —
Total Pays	15,68,319 12 —		

Claim of a Native on the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah
prior to the Arrangement of 1784 —

Name —	Sum —	Rate of Interest	Nature & Description of Claim —	Remark
Kistna Dass — Virjedass	Rup.s 35,572.25.32	with Interest spoke not specified from — 14 June 1783 —	For Recovery of Attajah's Country assisted Rent of Sequestration against Ras Hughmess's Effects, but the nature of the Debt is not described —	
Total Rup.s	35,572.25.32			

Abstract

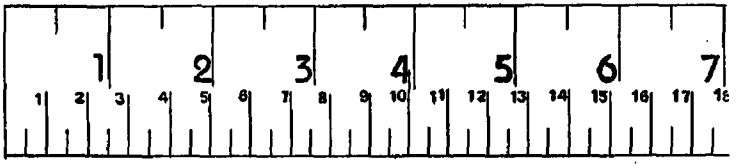
	European Claims		Native Claims		Native & European Claims		Total	
	Previous to 1784	Subsequent to 1784	Previous to 1784	Subsequent to 1784	Previous to 1784	Subsequent to 1784		
			Cash	Cash				
Nabob Vallajah	16,93307.351	6,54879 1964	2,33,540	5,86,760 2132	19,26,747 351	12,41,639 4116	31,68,386	2 67
Omdat ul Omrah	13,71,392 2332	9,33,465 1112	35,572 2532	15,68,319 2—	14,06,965 664	25,01,774 1732	9,08,739	19 66
Umeer ul Omrah	29,110 610	—	—	63,280—	29,110 610	63,280—	92390	6 10
	30,93,709 3313	15,88,334 3066	2,69,112 2532	22,18,959 2332	33,62,822 1645	38,06,694 1218	71,69,516	28 63
	30,93,709 3313		2,69,112 2532					
Total Pags	40,82,045 2179		Total Pags	24,87,472 664				

× ~~exclusive of the Danish Claim~~

This exclusive of the Claim of the Danish E.I.C for Military Stores supplied the Nabob Mahomed Ally in 1776. A Balance of about Pags 70,000, with Interest from August 1790, remains undischarged.

CLIVE PAPERS.

2045.



Whereas by a Treaty entered into on the 12th day of July 1792 between the Right Honble Charles Marquis Cornwallis Knight of the most Noble order of the Garter Governor General &c. &c. &c. on the part of the Honble English East India Company their Heirs and Successors and the Nawaub Wallajah &c. &c. &c. in his own names and for himself and Successors his eldest Son Nawaub Omdat ul Omrah &c. &c. and his Heirs and Successors on the other part it was stipulated and agreed by the 4th Article of the said Treaty between the said contracting parties that during the time of public Tranquility in the Carnatic and Countries appertaining to either Party and dependent on the Carnatic or contiguous thereto the Nawaub Waulajah should pay to the

the said Company for the purpose
of mutual defence the Sum of Nine
Lacks of Star Pagodas annually
as his Share of the Expence for the
Military Force and also in consequence
of certain Agreements entered into by him
with the said Company and guaranteed
by the Parliament of Great Britain
for the purpose of Liquidating certain
Debts due by the said Nawaub a
further Sum of ℔ 21,105 Star Pagodas
annually, which further Sum of
℔ 21,105 Star Pagodas shall cease on the
full Liquidation of the Debts
abovementioned and the Sum of
900,000 Star Pagodas only shall continue
to be paid by the said Nawaub to the
said Company —

And Whereas by the 5th
article of the said Treaty it is declared
that "the said Nawaub having agreed
"to pay the aggregate Sum of 15,21,105
"Star Pagodas as mentioned in the 4th
article

"Article determines that the Tributes
"or Peashcush payable by the Pollagars
"as more particularly mentioned
"in the Schedule N° 1 hereunto annexed
"shall be collected by the said Company
"who agree to make the Collection
"thereof at their own Expence and Risk,
"and that they will not encrease the
"Demand on the said Polagars beyond
"the Sum mentioned in the said
"Schedule except in the Case hereafter
"mentioned nor charge to the said
"Nawaub either the Expence attending
"the Collection or any defeccences that
"may arise thereon, but will give
"Credit to the said Nawaub annually
"the aforesaid Tributes or Peshcush in
"part Payment of the Sum of Nine
"Lacks of Star Pagodas abovementioned
"without any deduction whatever altho'
"the contracting Parties have in the
"present Instrument agreed that the
"Sum of 2,64,704 Pagodas 20.26. be
"deducted from the Sum of Nine Lacks
of

"of Star Pagodas as the amount of the
"Tributes or Peashcush from the
"Polagars yet should it on future
"enquiry appear that the said Polagars
"ought by Virtue of any existing and
"lawfull Engagements to pay a larger
"Sum it shall be demanded of them and
"any addition that shall thus be made
"to the Sums mentioned in the said
"Schedule shall be deducted from the
"Sum of Nine Lacks in like Manner
"with the Sum of 2,64,704.20.26 and
"a similar deduction shall in
"consequence be made in the
"Kistbundy hereinafter mentioned
"It is however mutually agreed that
"the deminution of this aggregate
"which shall take place on the full
"Liquidation of the Debts as specified
"in the 4th Article shall make no change
"in this Article which shall Notwith-
"-standing such deminution Remain in
"full force" - And Whereas great

inconveniences

inconveniences have been found to
arise from the mode in which the
said Nawaub Wallajah has executed
the Conditions of the said Treaty —
with Regard to the Nine Lacks of Pagodas
which he bound himself & his heirs
to pay towards the Mutual defence of
his Possessions and those of the said
Company, both in as much as it
related to the 2,64,704 Pagodas 20.26.
made payable by the Poligars —
mentioned in the Schedule N.1 which
is annexed and made a part of the
said Treaty of July 1792 as well as of
the Sum of Pag.s 6,35,295.15.54 being
the Remainder of the Nine Lacks after
the Tributes or Peshcush from the
said Poligars shall have been —
deducted - and whereas it has pleased
the Almighty to deprive the people
of the Carnatic of that great & good
man the late Nawaub Wallajah
and that his eldest son the
Nawaub Omdat ul Omrah &c.a &c.a

having originally been a party to the above mentioned Treaty has succeeded to the Musnud of his Father, and being anxious thus early to manifest his regard for his people, and his desire to concur in any measures that may demonstrate his Affection Gratitude and attachment to the Honble the East India Company and believing that both their important objects may be accomplished without deviation from the spirit of the Treaty of 1792 Therefore the said Nawaub Omdatul Omrah &c &c &c do hereby for himself his Heirs and Successors Consent and agree with the Right Honble Lord Hobart Governor of Fort St George &c &c &c on the part of the Honble the East India Company their Heirs and Successors to the following mutual arrangement for the better execution of such parts of the said Treaty of 1792 as are herein after mentioned.

Article 1st. That in lieu of the said 6.35.295 [illegible] 15 f 54 cash

cash being payable by monthly
Instalments as provided for in the
said Treaty of 1792 a Proportion of the
Possessions of the said Nawaub as
Contained in the annexed Schedule
N°2 the Net Revenue of which is
estimated to produce Pagodas
Shall be
placed under the exclusive Manage-
ment and Control of the Honble
the East India Company and they
are hereby made over accordingly —
That if after a period of three years
the average Net Revenue of the Countries
so estimated shall exceed the Sum of
635295 Pags 15.54 such excess shall
be carried to the account of the said
Nawaub and be applied in part
discharge of the Sum which will
remain to be paid by His Highness
on account of the guaranteed debts
herein after more particularly
mentioned, and a proportionate
deduction out of the Costs payable
for

for that year shall be made accordingly: Upon the other hand the Net Revenue of the said Countries placed under the management of the Company be found less than the said 635295 Rps 15. 5 4 the Deficiency shall be made good by the said Nawaub in such Manner as may be hereafter agreed upon between the said Contracting parties, and for the satisfaction of His Highness the Nabob it is mutually agreed First. That an Officer on the part of the said Nawaub shall be stationed at the Sudder Cutcherry in each District, which officer shall be furnished annually by the Officer of the said Company with Copies of the Sudder Cutcherry Accounts of the Gross Collections and of the Net Receipts under the attestation of the Officer of the said Company, and of the

Sudder

Sudder Omlah of the Districts -

Secondly that at the Close of every third year an adjustment of Accounts shall take place to ascertain the Balance due to His Highness the Nabob, if the Net Revenue shall have exceeded the said Amount of 635295 Pr 15.54 or in the event of the Net Revenue falling short of that sum the Balance due by His Highness the Nawaub to the said Company, and for this purpose a Committee consisting of four Respectable and Capable Persons of which two shall be nominated by the said Company and two by the said Nawaub, shall assemble on the first day of August in the year 1798 and every third year thereafter

Article 2d In Consequence of the above agreement the third Article of the Treaty of 1792 is hereby declared to continue in full force except that sum

claim which provides for Restoration of the Carnatic at the Conclusion of a War - It being understood between the Contracting parties to this arrangement that such Restoration is not to extend to those Districts named in the annexed Schedule N°2 thereby made over to, and placed under the exclusive Management Control and Orders of the said Company for the purposes already mentioned -

Article 3d - From the present divided state of the Authority of Government in the Countries belonging to the Polygars mentioned in the Schedule N°1 annexed to the Treaty of 1792 - also N°3 annexed hereto the greatest disorders prevail to the extreme oppression of the people to the discredit and disgrace of the Governing power and to the great prejudice of the Revenue - It is therefore

Stipulated

Stipulated and mutually agreed between
the Right Honble Lord Hobart on
the part of the Honble the East
India Company and the Nawaub
Omdat ul Omrah that the Polygars
specifically named in the said
Schedule shall be placed under the
entire control and orders of the said
Company that a declaration shall
be given by the said Nawaub to this
Effect and that the said Nawaub
shall suspend during the Continuance
of this Treaty the exercise of the
Sovereign rights which are acknow-
ledged by the 6th Articles of the Treaty
of 1792 Viz. the Allegiance and
Submission of the Polygars to him
the said Nawaub in all Customary
Ceremonies as well as the Peons
which they are bound to furnish
that in Consequence, all acts of
authority over the Polygars shall
from the date hereof be exercised
in

in the name of the said Company
and that the Revenue Accounts and
all engagements executed by the said
Polagars shall be made also in the
name of the said Company—and
it is further agreed that after the
expences of Management in the
said Polagar districts shall have
been defrayed, any encrease of Revenue
which may arise from the conditions
herein agreed upon beyond the sum
of 2.64.704 Pagodas 20.26 shall as
provided for in the 5th Article of the
said Treaty of 1792 be carried to the
Account of His Highness and deduc-
tions made accordingly in his
other Stipulated payments—it
being mutually understood that
this Article is not to affect the seperate
Agreement entered into between the
Right Honble Lord Hobart and
his late Highness Waulajah in
regard to the Ramanaudapooram
Districts

districts until after the period of three years therein specified.

Article 4 - - After deducting from the aggregate Sum of 1521105 Star Pagodas herein before mentioned Pagodas 264704.20.26 the Amount of the Tributes or Peishcush from the Poligars as specified in the Schedule N.1 and the Sum of Pagodas 635295.15.54 for the payment of which the Countries specified in Schedule N.2 are placed under the entire control Management and orders of the said Company making together 900000 Pagodas the said Nawaub agrees to pay a further Sum of 621105 Star Pagodas annually as provided for in Article 4th of the said Treaty of 1792 for the purpose of liquidating certain debts due by the said Nawaub - guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain at the following Periods.

on

on the 1 September - - - 5,000 - " "
1 October - - - - - 50,000 " "
1 November - - - 50,000 " "
1 December - - - - 50,000 - " "
1 January - - - - 50,000 " "
1 February - - - 50,000 " "
1 March - - - - - 75,000 - " "
1 April - - - - 75,000 - " "
1 May - - - - 100,000 - " "
1 June - - - - 71,105 - " "
Star Pᵉˢ 621,105 - " "

and it is hereby mutually agreed that on the full liquidation of the Debts aforementioned the payment of the said Sum of 621,105 Pagodas on that account shall cease on the part of His Highness

Article 5 — The said Nawaub engages to make good to the said Company the Payment of the Sums according to Instalments or Kistbundy contained in Article 4ᵗʰ and if contrary to his sincere Intentions and exertions any of the said Sums shall not be fully paid at the Expiration of fifteen days from the time limited, in that case the said Nawaub agrees that the said Company shall

shall assume the management of and make the Collection of the Revenues from the Districts mentioned in Schedule N°3 hereunto annexed, according to the following conditions, and for this the present engagement shall be considered sufficient Authority. the said Company thro' their President and Council at Fort St George giving immediate and explicit information, according to the Tenor thereof, to the said Nawaub, who shall on the arrival of the Company's Officers in the said Districts recall all his Officers except one in each District, which Officer, shall remain at the Sudder Cutcherry, and shall be furnished annually by the Officer of the said Company with Copies of the Sudder Cutcherry accounts of the Gross Collections and of the net Receipts under the Attestation of the Officer of the said Company, and of the Sudder Amlah of the District.

First The said Company shall assume the

the Management of such Districts
or Districts the Revenue of which, after
deducting the Charges Collections, shall
equall the Amount of the Kists which
shall have fallen in arrear.
Second—The said Company agree that
a Deduction shall take place
proportionably from the Amount of each
of the Ten Kists abovementioned equal
to the Amount of the Net Revenue of the
District or Districts which shall have
been assumed as above, such Deduction
Commencing from the Day that the
assumption shall take place—It is also
Mutually agreed that an Account
called Balance account shall be
immediately opened for this and other
purposes herein after mentioned bearing an
Interest of Eight per Cent per Annum
between the said Nawaub and the said
Company in which the said Nawaub
shall be debited for the Balance
accrued in his above Stipulated Payments
and, also for the amount deducted as above
from

from the Tin Rents and shall be credited for the Net Revenue collected from the said District or Districts, the said Company continuing to exercise authority in, and to make the Collections from the same, until in consequence of the full Liquidation of the guaranteed Debts specified in the 4th Article the said Balance Account shall be equal Debt and Credit Side and nothing shall Remain due to the said Company, then the said District or Districts shall revert to the management of the said Nawaub

Third - In consequence of this Measure whereby the Districts mentioned in Schedule N°3 become responsible for any arrears that may accrue in the payment of the above stipulated Rents, the said Nawaub agrees that he will not grant Tunkaws, or Assignments on any Account on the Revenues thereof, and if Contrary to this Condition any Tunkaws or

Assignments

Assignments should exist when the said Districts or any one of them, shall be assumed by the said Company) such Tumkaws or assignments shall be declared by the said Company and the said Nawaub to be of no Value nor shall they remain in effect.

Fourth It is agreed between the Contracting parties that the above discribed Balance accounts shall be annually adjusted: and a Committee consisting of four respectable and capable persons of which two shall be nominated by the said Company and two by the said Nawaub shall assemble on the first Day of August of every year commencing with 1796 for the purpose of Adjusting and of Drawing out a fair and Equitable Statement thereof.

Article 6 — Whereas the said Nawaub stands justly Indebted to the said Company for an Advance made by them for the discharge of the said Nawaubs' Debt denominated the "New Cavalry Debt" amounting

Amounting to the principal sum of
7,20,598 Star Pagodas, with Interest
running from the respective dates of the
advances at 8 per Cent ℔ Annum as
specified in the annexed Schedule N°4
and notwithstanding it is provided in
Article Seventh of the Treaty of 1792 and by
the fourth Article of this Agreement, that
on the full Liquidation of the Debts therein
mentioned the Payment of the
6,21,105 Pagodas shall immediately cease,
on the part of His Highness the Nawaub
it is hereby Agreed by and between the
Contracting parties that the said payment
of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas shall continue to be
made by the said Nawaub after the final
Liquidation of the said guaranteed Debts
until the abovementioned Principal sum
Advanced by the said Company for the
Payment of the said New Cavalry Debt,
together with Interest thereon at the
Rate of Eight ℔ Cent ℔ Annum from
the dates of the respective advances shall
be fully Liquidated - when the said Payment
of 6,21,105 Pagodas shall cease -

Articles

Assignments should exist when the said Districts or any one of them, shall be assumed by the said Company such Tunkaws or Assignments shall be declared by the said Company and the said Nawaub to be of no Value nor shall they remain in effect.

Fourth It is agreed between the Contracting parties that the above directed Balance accounts shall be annually adjusted: and a Committee consisting of four respectable and capable persons of which two shall be nominated by the said Company and two by the said Nawaub shall assemble on the first Day of August of every year Commencing with 1796 for the purpose of Adjusting and of Drawing out a fair and Equitable Statement thereof,

Article 5 — Whereas the said Nawaub stands justly Indebted to the said Company for an Advance made by them for the discharge of the said Nawaubs' Debt denominated the "New Cavalry Debt" amounting

amounting to the principal sum of
7,20,598 Star Pagodas, with the Interest
running from the respective dates of the
advances at 8 per Cent ℔ Annum as
specified in the annexed Schedule N°4
and notwithstanding it is provided in
article seventh of the Treaty of 1792 and by
the fourth Article of this Agreement, that
on the full Liquidation of the Debts therein
mentioned the Payment of the
6,21,105 Pagodas shall immediately cease,
on the part of His Highness the Nawaub
it is hereby Agreed by and between the
Contracting parties that the said payment
of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas shall continue to be
made by the said Nawaub after the final
Liquidation of the said guaranteed Debts
until the abovementioned Principal sum
Advanced by the said Company for the
Payment of the said New Cavalry Debts
together with the Interest thereon at the
Rate of Eight per Cent ℔ Annum from
the dates of the respective advances shall
be fully Liquidated - when the said Payment
of 6,21,105 Pagodas shall cease -

Article

Article 7. — In consequence of this arrangement it is hereby agreed by and between the Contracting parties that all other claims for unadjusted debt on either side to the date hereof whether on the part of the Company on the said Nawaub, or on the part of the said Nawaub on the Company shall be Mutually given up and cancelled —

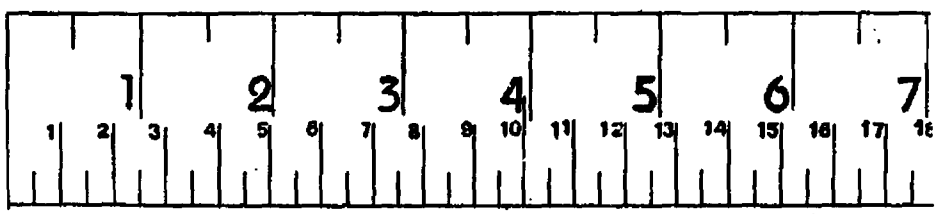
Article 8 — It is further mutually agreed and declared that all the articles of the Treaty of July 1792 not specially referred to or modified by this arrangement for its better execution shall be considered in full force and binding on the Contracting Parties their Heirs and successors —

This Agreement consisting of 8 Articles and having four Schedules Annexed thereto marked No. 1. 2. 3. 4. — shall have effect when Ratified by the Supreme Government & the Receipt in India of the approbation of the Court of Directors —

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1823.



Copy to
Capt. Kirkpatrick

Chas Papers
1828

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th Inst, & to inform you, that in consequence of your representation of the necessity of Agra & Omrahs being joined by a protecting force, upon his arrival at Jeypore, which you calculate will be about the 15th of Jany, I have directed a detachment of abt: 2000 men to be immediately encamped, & in readiness to march, for the above Rendezvous — This Corps is to consist of one European Regiment of Infantry; one Regt of Native Cavalry, two Battalions

of Schoys, & ten field Pieces. & you
may venture to assure Arzim al Omrah,
that it shall be at Tribolitz by the
time desired / accidents which it is
impossible to foresee, excepted / ; unless
you shall be able, from the informa
tion you may receive in the Pass.
of Zoch, of your march, to convince
Arzim al Omrah that he may proceed
to the Point of junction with the
Main Army without danger or
interruption from Tchoro Suttaun-
in which case you will certainly
concur in opinion with me, that
it would be desirable to avoid
taking so large a force from the
Main Army, & also to save the
Detachment a march, which it
must immediately measure back
again — Should it however appear

& you to be absolutely necessary, in order to bring on the Nizams Army, for the detachment to join you, you may rely upon it being put in motion in time to effect the object, before the middle of the month

Having consulted the Commander in Chief upon the Point which he would fix on for the junction of the Nizams Army with that of the Carnatic, I am enabled to state that it his wish that the Hyderabad Forces after being joined near Trichetty by the Poonah detachment, should advance by the direct Route to Vellore, & encamp upon the open Ground near the river, North of the Fort, & be there completely covered by our Army.

which it is proposed to encamp when
Chattenooga Plain

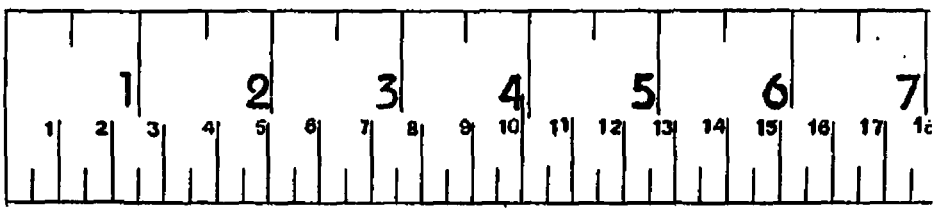
I entirely approve the
manner in which you have
arranged the Recruiting Service
& can have no hesitation in granting
the Permission you propose, to the
Native Officers, who have shewn
so much zeal in raising men
for the Company Service, & in
serving their Commissions, as at
first suggested to you / as there
are only three in number, I should
join Colonel Roberts, from your
knowledge of their character, be
of opinion, that no material in-
convenience is likely to arise from
their absence with our Army

To Lieut. J. A. Rochfort
&c &c &c
Aug 1st

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1606.



Names	Recommendation	Stations
1 Henry Watson — Lieut	Board of Ordinance	Chief Engineer
2 Mr Egerton	Lord Romney & Mr Grosvenor	a Company
3 Capt Roach	Lord Halifax & Mr Scrivener	Engineer
4 Thos Smith — Lieut	Mr Rigby	any Capacity
5 Mr Joseph Morris	Letter from Shropshire	any Capacity
6 a Youth of Sixteen	Mr Holmes of Ludlow	the Company Service
7 Thos Rose Mr Richd Chapman	Letter from himself Inverness	Secretary intending to quit this Ground
8 Henry — Lieut	Lord Granby & Gov Johnson	Mr Gibby
9 Mr Wm Dunn	Sr Jno Cotton	a Passage to Bengal without his Solicitations
10 Mr Wood	Dr Leigh & Mr Morris	to be Commissary Gen Calcutta
11 Mr Gosling — Lieut in Col Barrys	Dr Leigh & Mr Morris & Lady Barry	Lieutenant
12 a Lieut in Col Burgoyne	Mr Tomkins of Worcester	Secretary
13 Mr Thos Carroll Portinscon	Letter from himself Cork	Secretary
14 Jack Pepper — Lieut Col	Letter from himself	Secretary
15 Thos Stringer Corporal in Company	Mr Hobbs this Board	to go abroad
16 Capt Blair	Letter from himself	Secretary
17 Mr Robert Harris	Sr Christian Longueton	to be Commissary at Bombay
18 Capt Boyd	Letter from himself Scotland	Secretary promises to draw a Bill for 300 Rupees
19 Mr Claude Guyon	Sr John Stanhope	to go in the Civil Service
20 Mr Williams	Mrs Uncle Sr Nicholas Lawrence	any Capacity
21 Mr Charles Stewart	Lord Sempoll	to be provided for in Bengal without Any one in the Secretary and Civil
22 Mr John Stewart		

Names	Recommendations	Stations
X3 Capt Pemberton	Mr Brooke Forrester	Military
X4 Mr Fyzeott	Mrs Fyzeott of Stow	Surgeon
X5 Mr Edward Percy	Letter from himself Montgomery	Clerk
X6 Mr Barnaby Talbot	Petition	Ensign
X7 Mr Sotin Alexander	Mr Salvadore & Col Pallisser	Military
X8 Henry Throsfall Lieut	Lord Ancram	Military
X9 Mr James Barrow	Letter from himself	To go abroad
X10 Capt Bayford	Doctor Hunt	Lieut in Navy
X11 Mr Allen y Shrondo	Mr Snowdo the father & Mr Oliver	Military
X12 Mr Cosmas Claggett	Mr Oliver	Military or Civil Secretary
X13 Mr Richard Sparkes	The principal Gentlemen of Shrewsbury Sword Bearers Son	any Capacity
X14 Capt Seaton of the Navy	Doctor Adams	To go to India
X15 Capt Seaton of the Army	Doctor Hamilton his father	A Recruiter
X16 Mr Hamilton	A Person unknown	Military
X17 Capt Hennah Gulliver	Letter from himself	Military
X18 Thos Smith Esq in the Navy	Letter from himself	A Company
X19 Justin Percival Lieut	Duke of Queensborough	A Company
X20 James Bailey Lieut	Lord Ligonier & Gen Burgoyn	Engineer
X21 David Powell Lieut	Mr Professor Hunt	To be removed from Bombay to Bengal
X22 Saunton Lieut	Letter from himself	Military
X23 Gerard Gustavus Du Carrol	Letter from himself	Military
X24 Sotin Thornton Brig Major	Baron Dewitz Inscription Capt	Military
X25 Capt Goodman a Prisoner	Innisk	Military
X26 Mr Archer Ensign	Sr Joshua Van Hook	aid de Camp
X27 Francis Broughton Lieut	Mrs Hinxtey his mother	

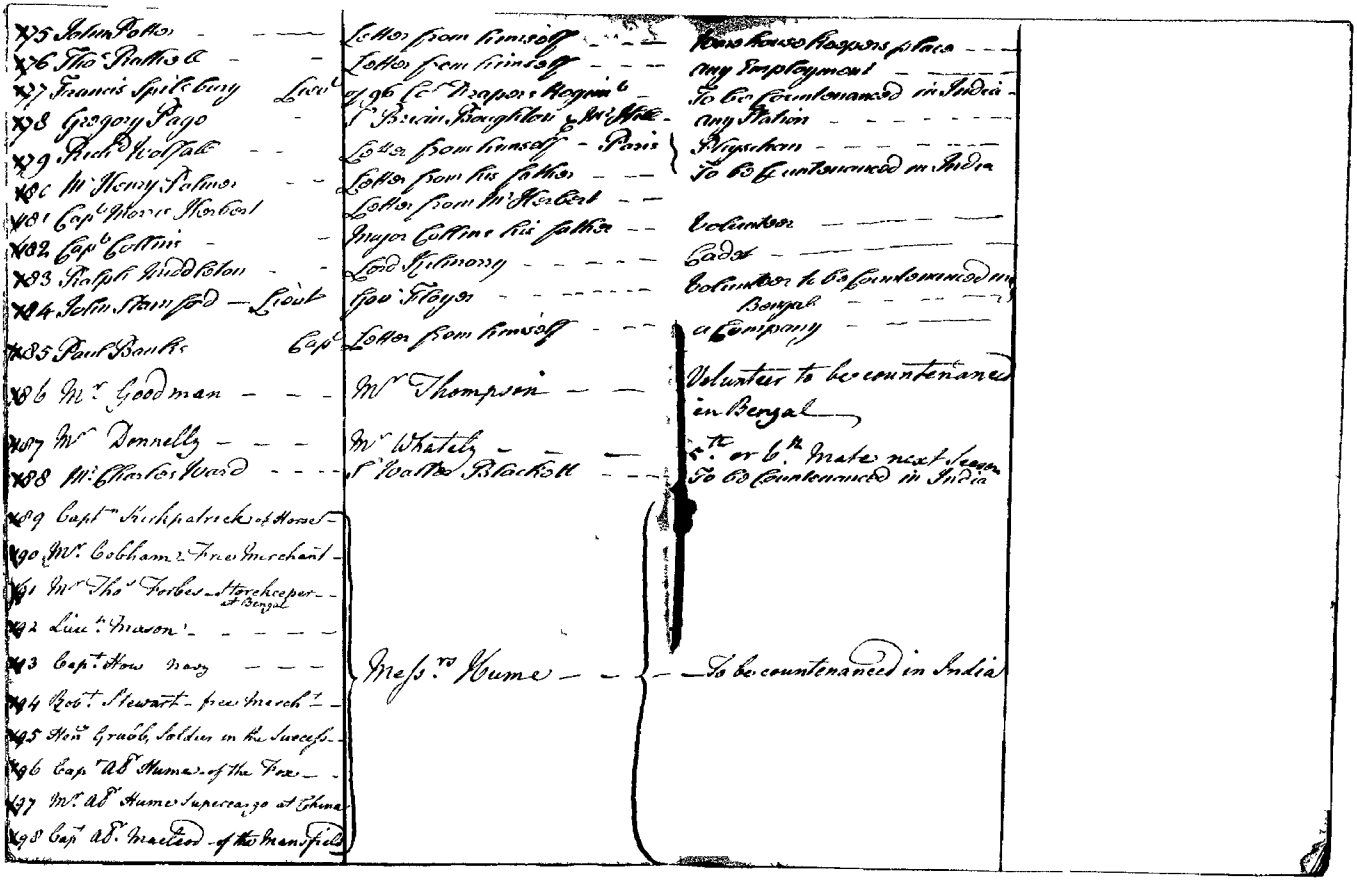
48 Capt Bullocks	Mrs Stoyer his Aunt	Artillery
49 Mr Savery	Mr Ashfield of Warwicke	Artillery and Engineers
50 Mr Sayes	Mr Henry Davis	Civil on Artillery
51 Mr Francis Gilchrist	Mr Goddefroy Devaynes	Artillery
52 Col Gordon	Letter from himself	Artillery
53 Mr James Forbes	Letter from himself	To proceed a Board of Warwick
54 Lieu Officer	Mr Barbier of Kings Street Soast	Artillery
55 Bombs Commd in Ho Reg	Letter from himself	Artillery
56 Capt Tubeat of Ho Reg	Lord Lyonise	Artillery
57 Thos Dunford	Letter from himself	Engineers
58 Capt De Tunis	Letter from himself	Engineers in High Lands
59 Mr Audley Davis	Letter from himself	To return to Bombay to gather in his effects
60 James Abercrombie Ingen in Ho Reg	Letter from himself & Sir Geo Lamphrat	Artillery
61 Mr Cox	Mr Jennings Esq	Secretary
62 Mr Symmo Stoughton	Lord Chas Schoe & Fellowes own Letter	To go abroad
63 Mr Dunn	Letter from himself Chelsea	Any Station
64 Mr Haydon	Mrs Haydon his mother	Any Station
65 Ruben John Green Capt in Col Pearts	Lady Isabella Finch	Artillery
66 Mr Owen Lieu	Mrs Latham	Artillery
67 Mr Grose Lieu	Mr Grose Mr Rous, Mr Bolton	To be Commanded & Secretary
68 Coats Lieu	Mr Mr Coltts	Bengal
69 Henry Godde Lieu	Mr Bradbot	Indey
70	Mr Seyour	To be provided for in India
71 Mr George Robertson	Doctor Ibres & Lady Clive	A Secretary Supercargo, &c
72 Mr Robert Hamilton	Arch Bishop of York	Secretary
	Lord Aberdeen & his own Letter	A Writer to Bengal
		Secretary in Artillery

83	Mr David Tinley	Letter from Himself	Surgeon on Military
84	Mr James Playter	Mr Farmer & his own Letter	a Company
85	Mr Edward Lewis	Letter from Himself	Army Station
86	Mr Gunner Lewis	Mayo Mallet	Military
87	Mr Chas Broughton	Mr Brooke	Agent to Bengal
88	Capt Lumley	Mr Thomas & Lynch Letter	To go to India
89	Mr Geo Langham	Letter from Himself	To go to India
90	Mr Henry Strahey	Mr Gosnell & Lord Tolley	Secretary
91	Mr Hayes	Duke of Richmond	a Porter
92	Mr Archibald Archibal Scott	Sir Eyre Coote & Mr Hume	Capt of Military on Bengal
93	Capt Bentley	S Francis Gosling	To go to India
94	Capt Mc Leane	Mr Hume	To go to India
95	Geo Eyre	Sr Edwd Baynton & Mr Hume	To go to India
96	Mr Baynton Lieut Horse	Mr Ellis	To go to India
97	Capt Evan Cunain	Mr Scrafton	Aid de Camp
98	Mr Jaques	Letter from himself in magst	To quit Physick and be Military
99	Dr Chas Alexander Hing	Letter from himself to Mr Secr Clive Shrewsbury	To be provided for in the India House
100	Joseph Mayes	Mr Tenbrison	a Writer now in Bengal to be Commissioned Mate
101	Mr Edward Baker	Letter from himself	Army Station
102	Mr George Phillips	Letter from himself	Military
103	Mr R. Mr Fowler	Mr Graves his father	Military
104	Mr Henry Boyd Graves Capt in Austrian Horse	Duke of Devonshire	To goe in Bengal to be Secretary
105	Mr Law	Duke of Devonshire	Mate in Military Service
106	Mr Holmes Ensign	Duke of Devonshire	Military
107	Mr Delaage	Col Graham Secretary to the Queen	Engineer in Virginia Station

X98	Mr Wm Barlow	Cadet	His brother Mr Barlow	Is now in Bengal desires to go
				Served there. He was School fellow
				with Lord Clive
			Mr Stanley and Mr Poddeman	A good Second Violin
99				
100			Mr Stanley Mr Poddeman and Mr Abel	An excellent Bench Room and Closet but Can't go without Pic nics
			Lady Sea Coll. Finch	Mr Library
X1	Mr Officer			Mr Library
X2	Col. Peter Pratt		Letter from himself Carlenbury	At Fort St. George to be served there
X3	John Morgan	Capt.	Mr Master Palmer Treasury	
X4	Mr Steven	Paymasters		Both in Bengal Cannot they may
X5	Mr Graham	Secretary	S. John Phillips	be Countermanded there
X6	Mr Fulford		Mr Fulford and Mr Geo Clive	Any Station
X7	a Mr Man of the Navy		Mrs Cotton	Navy or any Station
X8	Mr Jay		Mr Edwards, & Mr Seawen	Surgeon
X9	Mr Neves		Mr Seawen	Writer or any Station
X10	Mr Edward Barrsbeus		Messrs Barrsbeus	Ser as Midshipman
X11	Mr Preco	Quarter Mr	Barlow	Secretary
X12	A young man		Letter from Mr Chambers & Barlow	Under Secretary
X13	Mr Trembley		Letter from himself	To go to India with L Clive
X14	Mr Geo Raymond		Letter from himself	To go to India
X15	Mr Bony D'Eyrons		Letter from himself	Any Capacity
X16	Mr Vaughn		Mr Langford	
X17	James Harding		Letter from himself a Master at Portsmouth Recd Goodmans Fields	Has been in India Some Yrs Capt. Dalton wants to go Boy Capt. Seapoys
X18	Abraham Richards		Letter from himself	Any Capacity
X19	Mr John Walker	Lieut.	Letter from himself	Lieut. in India
X20	Mr John Wood	Lieut.	Mr George Clive	Has a Coop of Eight Horses
X21	Mr John French		Letter from himself	Steward

X22 Mr Smith	Lieu	Mr Barker & Mr Saunders	Writeing
X23 Mr Walter Burland	Lieu	Letter from himself	Writeing
X24 Mr Herman Peter Smith		Mr Lowes Saunders	Writeing
X25 Thomas Bamfield		Letter from himself	Any Station
X26 Mr James Rowles		Mr Hill & his own Letter	To Jamaica, my Lord & Letter to his Son & Orders to Mr Ogilvie
X27 J G Bromhead		Letter from himself	In any Quality
X28 Mr C. H.		Mr H Stanley	
X29 Mr Geo Jackson		Letter from himself	Writeing or any other Quality
X30 Mr Hutchinson		D° Crowe	At Calcutta & to Countermanded and Served there
X31 Mr Pacis		the writer	At Madrass & Surgeon D°
X32 Mr James Watts	Engr	Mr Geo Elwes	At Bengal D°
X33 Mr Dundas	Staff Surg	Decker Austin	Volunteer
X34 Mr Smith	Lieu		Volunteer
X35 Thomas Suggs		Lord North and Mr Jenkinson	Capt
X36 Mr George Richmond		Letter from himself	Secretary or Interpreter
X37 Mr Hector Alexander		Letter from himself	Any Appointment
X38 Mr Jos. Shirrex	Engr	Letter from himself	Engr
X39 Mr Abraham Hiley		Letter from himself	Any Station
X40 Mr Robert Coddington	Lieu	Col Congreve	Capt in the Navy
X41 Mr R Collom		Letter from himself	Store Keeper or Secretary
X42 Lieu Marriott at Calcutta		Letter from his father	Navy
X43 Lieu Marriott Horse in Bengal		Letter from his father	Any Station
X44 Mr Cotes		Letter from himself	Store Keeper
X45 Mr Bushell		Letter from himself	Any Station
X46 Mr Hutchins		Letter from himself	Under stands Secrets & Drawing
X47 Mr Hind		Letter from himself at Calcutta	To be made Packer & Weeder
X48 Lieu Walton		Capt Wigerman	Convoy

X49	Wm Brown	Sr Wm Owen	A Passage to India
X50	Capt Meyers	Mr Pulvis	To be Commanded in India
X51	Mr Symmonds	Mr Popham	Army Captain
X52	Capt Douglas	Duke of Portland	Company's Cadet Bombay
X53	Mr Green at Fort Victoria	Mr Thomas	Army Lieut
X54	Lieut Hugent	Col Montagu	Artillery
X55	Lieut M Dewar	Lady M. Douglas	Artillery
X56	Lieut Jo Davison	Letter from himself	Army Station
X57	Mrs Richards	Letter from himself	Undertaker Trade
X58	Henry Botham	Mr Montague	Servant
X59	Thomas Baily	Letter from 3 Proprietors	Steward
X60	Lieut Dalton 1st Regt	Letter from himself	Army Station
X61	Major Fraser	Letter from himself	Volunteer
X62	Mr Lamb	Letter from his Uncle	Surgeon
X63	Mr Harwood	Mr Hill and his Mother	Capt in the Navy
X64	Mr John Bennett	Mr Rottenghty & Mr P. Benson	To be Continued in Bengal
X65	Mr Arch Dickson	Letter from himself	Under Secretary
X66		Mr Cawsey	Army Station
X67	Capt Fyfe 84 Reg	His mother	To return to Bengal
X68	Gilbert & Chas Ironside	Their mother	To be Commanded in Bengal
X69	Mr Pritchard	Letter from himself	Army Station
X70	Mr Dimsdale	Letter from himself	Army Military Station
X71	Mr Cruickshanks	Letter from himself	Army Station
X72	Mr Henry Fourday	Mr Walsh	A Cadet for promotion
X73	Mr Richd Brogan	Col Forde	Volunteer
X74	Mr John Lovell	Mr Oswald	Goes as Pass Branch to Bengal & to be Commanded there



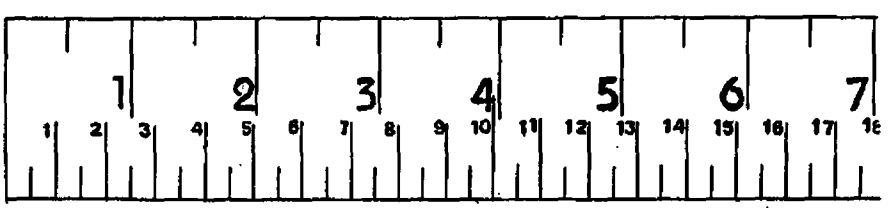
199	Capt Blair	Letr from himself	To be countenanced on his Arrival in India
200	Chas Ward 2d Mate on the Speke	Letr from Sr Wm Blackett	to be countenanced
201	Mr Bernard conversant in Trade	Letr from Mr West	Mr Rous to be spoke to, for some Appointment next Season
202	Hannah Humphreys	Letter from Mr Burgoyne & Others	Goes to India
203	A Young Gentleman	Letter from Mr Bund of Leicester	Any Station
204	Mr Evans	Lord Romney	To be a Factor
205	Robt Maxwell for the Cruiser	Do	To be Countenanced in India
206	Henry Wray	Col Forde	To be Cadet
207	Thomas Martin	Sr Wm Beauchamp Proctor	Engineer to be Countenanced in India
208	Mr Bennet	Mr Pearce	Ensign appointed by the Company to be Countenanced in India
209	Charles Goddard	Mr Saunderson	To be Countenanced in India
210	Mr Robt Knight	Letr from Mr Faulkner Judges Clive, & Mr R Clive	Surgeon at Calcutta — to be countenanced
211	Jno Majoribanks	Mr Stewart	to be Writer at Bengal
212	Capt Tanner Royal Captn	Mr Statham	for a China Voyage
213	Lieut Pemberton	Mr Worcester	for a Company
214	Mr Maddison	Sr Walter Blackett	—
215	Mr Geo Dodwell	Mr Taylor	to be promoted in the Navy, at Bengal
216	Mr Reid	Sr G Peacock	Free Merch at Bengal — to be countenanced there
217	Lieut Hugh Forrar	Lord Sandwich	for Protection &c
218	Revd Mr Parry	Mr Henchant	to be Chaplain at Calcutta
219	A Young Gentleman	Mr Rice	for a Commission in the Military
220	Mr Vaughan	Sr Wm Owen	for a Commission
221	Capt Massey Sea Service	Mr Phipps	for Protection in India

X22. Ed.d Frowd	Duke of Somerset & S.r F. Gosling	Writer at Fort S.t George for Protection & Recom.n to the Governor
X23. Ja.s Broughton		Cov.n in the 96.th Regiment of being in the Comp.y Service
X24 Lieut.t Ware	Sir F. Gosling	Volunteer at Bombay - to be removed to Bengall
X25 Mr Chas. Rogers	S.r F. Gosling	understands Persian
X26 Capt.n Innis	S.r F. Gosling	for Protection
X27 Lieut.t Veale of the Artillery	his Father in Law of S.r Edm.d Fowle	To be removed from Bombay to Bengal if possible
X28. Mr Tayer	Mr Tayer & Mr Terrafton	To be Countenanced in Bengal
X29. Mr Dent	S.r G. & S.r Pocock	a Writer at Madras - for Protection
X30 Mr Rich.d Gibson	Mr Ripsmedes	a Cadet to be Countenanced in India
X31 Mr Edward Gosnell	Mr Hilton of Thanesburg	To be Countenanced in India
X32. Mr James Coppes	Mr Coppes	Do
X33 D.r Dionysius	L.d Hillsborough	For Protection to Execute a Comission from the Board of Trade
X34. Mr Mallby Burf. Mr Wm Robinson	Mr Deputy Mr Wollaston Mr Harris	To be countenanced in Bengal. at 4.th Shake

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1069-70.



15th Dec— 1798

On the 22d at Arpary (ie forty eight Days from the Date) two Camel Hircarrahs from Poonah arrived at Seringapatam. — They were conducted immediately to Tippoo Sultaun; they brought a Persian letter, which Tippoo himself read, without communicating it to any Person secured it in his private Pocketone. — He presented the Hircarrahs with 200 Pagodas each, & placed twenty four Guards round to prevent the access of any Person whatever, there was in consequence no communication between Hircarrahs, & any other Person at Seringapatam. —

As soon as the Hircarrahs had refreshed themselves, he supplied them with fresh Camels from his own Stables, & dispatched on the 23d Ackaby (ie the next day) towards Poonah. His Answer to the Dispatch, which he had received was written by himself, & the contents are not known. — The Hircarrahs were accompanied by a Guard as far as two Munzils to Chinnyshatam. — + A supposing that from this appearance of Secrecy, matters of an important Nature

× If necessary the Names of these Persons can be mentioned, but they ought not to appear.

were on the Sahib dispatched a Confidential Person to
B— on the Road towards Poonah, & he fell in
with the Hircarahs at the place where they
halted after leaving Seshpoor Guard. — The
Abstract of the Conversation, which passed in this
Rat Dowlet Row, & the Chief Vindan were
friendly to Seshpoo, that his Intercourse was
kept up with the Mahrattas thro Parika,
thro whose Influence the Peishwah himself,
was inclined the same way, that the prevalence
of the English in Hindostan was become
an Object of Jealousy to the Mahrattas. —
That Nana Furnavese was advanced in
Age, & incapable of much further
Exertion, that the Force, which was
talked of for the Assistance of Seshpoo
was 50,000 Horse. — That this Number
might be exaggerated, but that there
was not the smallest Doubt of Assistance
being intended. — That the Object was to
chastise the English; that the Junction of
the Mahratta Force with that of the
Sultaun would be without Delay — That

the Letter, which they were carrying was for Rastia but that the purport of it was unknown to the Bricarahs. - It may not perhaps be useless to give some account of Rastia. The Peishwah Bhajerow, who was the Father of Nana, & the unfortunate Rajoba took to wife Jopia. who was the Daughter of the first Rastia, she had three Brothers. - During the Government of Seewunt Khadaverow The Son of Jopia Bhazi his three maternal Uncles rose to Eminence The Line of Politics adopted by them was adverse to Rajoban, they accomplished the Succession to Khadavarow in Favor of Narain Row. - The Eldest of these three Rastia's was the intimate Friend of Hyder Ally. - Hyder is known to have accomplished many of his Purposes by recourse to Gold. - As far as related to the Affairs of Poonah he only followed the Line of Policy, which had been observed by the Mysore Government. - During the Rajahs Government Beniwaggy Punt had been retained in the Interest of the

Mysore Family by an annual Stipend. — When the Revolution Hyder Ally transfered it to the Elder Rastia with all its Advantages during the Administration of Madavarow — at that time Rastia commanded a Force equal to 20,000 Horse, his Stipend was three Lacs of Rupees per Annum. — The present Rastia is the Son of the former, & continues to enjoy the Friendship of Tippoo upon the same terms as his Father. —

Previous to the late War he had Jaukeer or Dawar, & Mundadawar for his Stipend. — His Jaghire is Bhojady which lies upon the Confines of the Mysore Country. — It is about 36 Years since this Connection was first formed between Rastia & Hyder. —

This Intelligence was transmitted from Seringapatam by A—, who believes it to be true, & I have not the least Doubt that it was faithfully reported to him by B. as far as relates to them. I am entirely free from Suspicion, but it is possible that the two

Camel Hircarahs may either have spoken of Things not within their Knowledge, or may have made Recommendation with a View to deceive.

The Nature of the Intelligence however is of sufficient Importance for further Investigation, & it derives the greatest Consequence from the Secrecy of Dispatch, which was observed by Tippoo. This part of the Intelligence may be fully relied on.

It is bold to say that I am not without Hopes of obtaining a Knowledge of the Dispatch from Persia to Tippoo, but it is a Fact that thro the same Channel, by which I received this Intelligence, I obtained the Particulars of Tippoo's Agreement with the French Ambassadors before their Departure from Seringapatam. — Those Particulars were absolutely confirmed by Malartic's Proclamation. — I gave a written Paper of some length upon this Subject to Ld Hobart in the Month of December last.

Copy

In the Event of War with Tippoo Sultan it may be useful to enquire what means there may be of attaching to our Interest any Party in his Dominions, & tho there can be no immediate Hope of Assistance from the O Bryne Family it may be worth while to trace the Progress of a Connection with it

In the latter End of 1774 or beginning of 1775 the Rana opened a Communication with Ld Pigot, & sent a Confidential Agent into the Carnatic to establish a secret Connection. With the English, he addressed Ld Pigot, but owing to some Delay in obtaining his Credentials, no Progress could be made before the Revolution, which happened in the Government of Madras. During Ld Pigots Confinement the necessary Papers were received, but his Lordship dissuaded the Agent from prosecuting his Object under the Usurpation, & advised him to retire to Tanjore

The Agent accordingly took up his Abode under the avowed Protection of the Rajah until Hyder Allys War broke out. A Negotiation was then opened between him & Mr Sullivan in the year 1782, which ended in a Treaty, providing for eventual Protection to the Family of Mysore from us, & in the Payment of a Subsidiary Force for that Purpose by the Rana in the Event of a successful War against Hyder. The immediate Inducement to this Treaty appear to have been the Payment of a Sum of Money (for which he was sufficiently provided with Funds) & the Prospect of a Diversion thro his Influence in the Provinces of Dindigul & Coimbatore. — The Treaty was accordingly approved by the Government of Madras, but appear to have been frustrated in its first Object by want of Cooperation in the Company's Servants, & Commanders in the Southern Districts.

At this Period the Rany was allowed

considerable Liberty, & was Respected & Wealth to a large Amount in Jewels, & a part of them was actually committed to the Charge of the Agent for the purpose of enabling him to discharge the Engagements into which he had been authorized to enter with the English. — From the haut of Tondeman Interpreter however he fell into the Hands of Tubunder, & his Property became a Natural Prey to these Harpies. The Story of his Negociations in favor of the deposed Family was discovered to Tippoo, the consequence of which was a bloody Proscription against all the Adherents of that Party, who were Massacred, & a Strict Confinement of the Rany & her Family.

Upon the Commencement of the last War Sepoys were entertained & benefitting by the assistance of this same Agent, & he accompanied General Meadows into the Coimbatore Country, where he was of Essential use to the Army in Procuring Provisions by his Influence with the Polygars, among whom he raised a considerable number of Peons. He was also

website by Intelligence, which he communicated during the war, & which I have understood from respectable Authority to have been invariably correct.

The Circumstances, into which he was plunged after the army left Coimbatore brought him & my Acquaintance. My knowledge of the Language has induced him to speak without reserve, & from him I have learnt the present State of the Mysore Family. —

There are the Rany's two Grandsons about five years old, the Son of the Rajah who was murdered about two years ago in his twenty second Year, & two Widows of that same Rajah. — There are now Secretly confined in Vellore.

This Rajah married a Daughter of the first Rajah, who was deposed by Hyder, both of these Rajahs were put to death by him. From this Marriage there is a Son now alive, who has taken Refuge in Obscurity, but if occasion should require it, could be made to appear in two Months, his Age is eighteen years. —

There are besides four Young Men eligible to the Kingdom, who are descended from the Old Rajah by his second & third Wives, but not from the Queen, who is now living.

From this Ad Rany I have within these few Days received a direct Message, in which she speaks of the renewal of her former Engagemen with the English Nation — She offers to engage for the Payment of a very considerable Sum of Money, to be raised from the Contributions of those Families, who are still attached to her, She concludes by speaking of that Part of the Family, which is not immediately in her Power of Tippoo, says that whatever may become of herself, she has laid her Injunctions on them not to depart from the Agreements, which may be formed with the English

"I am satisfied" she says "that during "our Generation the Mahratta Disputes "will have no End If I am to have Assistance "it must be from the English.

There is when Inquiry no immediate Means of Assistance in Money or Men on Account of the strict Confinement of the Rany, & the Plunder of her Palace, which took Place about two Years ago. —

The Shyr Brodee / a dependent Sect of Mussulmans / have been treated with the utmost Indignity by Tippoo for their

religious Principles, were dispersed by him about a Year ago under such Circumstances of aggravated Contempt, as will never be forgiven. They were long in the Service of the Mysore Government, & it is supposed that if means were taken for the purpose they could assemble to the Number of 10000 Men.

The Hindoos have been treated in the same Way, & may be expected to give their assistance in emancipating their Religion from its present Persecution: Some of his People are necessarily employed in the transaction of public affairs, & in Situations of Confidential Trust, but he has at different times manifested much ~~Distrust~~ Diffidence in them, & would if he was able entirely dispense with their Services.

Meer Sadue, who rose from being a Peishwah Subahdar of Mahaballeporam; has acquired Property to a very large Amount. - He is desirous for the sake of Security to remove himself from a Situation, in which he finds no Safety for his Life or Property. - He was made the Instrument by Money of effecting the Escape of the Son of Shid Rajah (above mentioned) when Lt Cornwallis invaded the Mysore Country

This very Transaction has of course Rend a confidential Intercourse with the Navy, which might possibly be Employed in making him useful to the Company, or in detaching him from Tippoo. — He is not however a Military Man, nor likely to be entrusted with a separate Command. —

Permiah is in Circumstances somewhat similar, for having acquired (considerable) Property he is desirous of removing it to a Place of Security; he is descended from the Old Vizarath of the Hindoo Government, & by hereditable as well as Religious attached to it. — I believe that both Meer Sahib, & Permiah are inaccessible by any intermediate Advantage we could offer them. — Money is no Object to them, but they might be made, & perhaps would become useful Instruments in establishing a new Government, as if they could bring off their Families, they might be induced to put themselves under the Protection of the English.

Meer Kummer Ulla Khan, the

best Officer in Tippoo's Service, has been thought
capable by the Rajah of Seringapatam of Kudahah. but I doubt Reasons of this Selection
from his near Connexion with Tippoo. His
Father named Baughter of Meer Momin
the Confidential Minister of the celebrated
Nizam Ali Khan. - Meer Momin obtained
for his Son in Law the Killedary of Gurramcondah
by the Order of the Nizam. He relying on
the Influence of his Father in Law had
strength of Mind enough to refuse the Establishment
from Delhi & render him independent
of the Subadar of Kudahah. The
latter was a Pitan, the former a Seid;
between them there was irreconcileable Hatred.
- Upon the Death of Nizam ul Mulk, & the
Murder of Nazir Jung by the Rebels of
Kudahah & Canoul, the former took advantage
of his Fortune to destroy his Enemy, the
Killedar of Gurramcondah. He accordingly
attacked & slew, & confiscated the Property of the
Son in Law of Meer Momin. That

unfortunate Family consisting of three Sons & four Daughters came in great distress to Arcot. One of the Sons was Meer Saheb, who was killed at the Battle of Porto Nove, & who the Father of the present Hammer ud Deen Khan

At the time of their Arrival at Arcot Hyder Ally was just emerging from his original Obscurity, & was desirous of marrying into a good Family, as that of the Seed By the Favor of Baby Venkat Row he obtained one of the Daughters the Sister of Meer Saheb, whom he begot Tippoo Sultaun. So that Tippoo, & Hammer ud Deen are first Cousins.

When Hyder Ally cut off Abdul Kalem Khan the Nabob of Cudapah, he Hammer ud Deen Khan for a short time on the Government of the Country, but soon removed him

This is the Origin of the Claim upon Gurramcondah Cudapah, but it is difficult to suppose that he could be engaged in such a Contest, which could not be accomplished but by the Destruction of his own Family

The Jealousies, which have long subsisted between him & Tippoo have lately been improved by the Interference of the Cattan Sister, & Hummer Ul Deen has been presented with the Jaghire of Ramghery.—

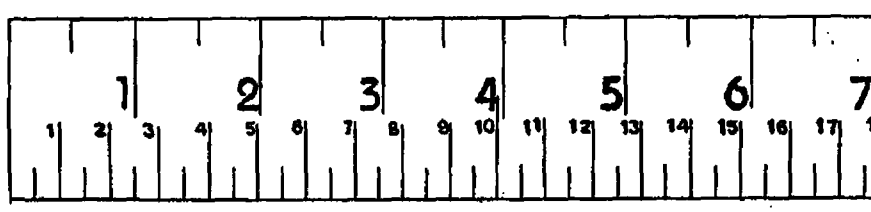
The Difficulty of engaging such Men as Hummer Ul Deen arises from our want of the Means of providing for them in a way suitable to their Ambition They have no doubt of our paying whatever Money, or of granting whatever Jaghires we may agree for, but the very Nature of our Government does not admit of Military Command or Rank.

Notwithstanding these Objections it is known that the Mahrattas make great Sacrifices to gratify their Ambition, & the independent Establishment of Kudapah might perhaps be made an irresistible Temptation to Hummer Ul Deen.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

991-2.



	The Talook or District	The Person	The date of Muchilka & for what Period in Force	The Sum yearly and under what heads levied	The Peishcush now paid to the Company yearly	Difference between the Sum mentioned in the Muchilka and the Peishcush of the Company	Number of Peons to be kept up and what other Condition	Remarks on the Muchilkas.
1.	Vincatgherry dependant thereon Gokulpully	Rajah Yachama Nair	27th Jmedalawul Negura 1178 11th May - 1762 for two Years c.e Fasley 1172 1173	10000 Mad. Pags by way of Rent	Pags 7 6 216 3 10 64	Pags 7 6 11673 10 64	No Peons mentioned — The Sum of 10,000 Pagodas to be paid after deducting the charges for the Phoudary of Cummum which may be estimated at 3000 Pags	After deducting the Phoudary Charges the Net Payment to the Rabob on account of the Muchilka may be considered 7,000 Mad. Pags. It is not possible to say whether this Sum was included in the Peishcush for which the Vincatgherry Polygar was made over to the Company — I think the Rabob should therefore be required to produce the Documents on which he made over the Peishcush in 1792 to the Company
2	Gokulpully	Do Do	16th Regut 1171 Negra or 28 June 1763 for three years	The same Sum & the same rent	Do	Do	Do Do Do Do	
3	Calastry dependdt thereon Veerampoor, Aramalla & Maudevaud	Comar Vencatapa Nain	10th Zehuge Negra 1267 or 1st Septr 1789 for no specific Period	30,250 Mad. Pags by way of Rent	10 775 Mad. Pags	22,500 Mad. Pags	The number of Peons not specified — but he agrees to attend with his troops & Peons as formerly whenever he is commanded from the banks of the Kistnah to the Confines of Tinnevelly without requiring Batta. He also engages to place six Months Provisions in all the Conah Forts and to exchange yearly the old Grain in Store for new — to repair the breaches in the Forts, & warlike Stores. He also binds himself not to inflict capital Punishment	The Rabob should as in the Case of Vincatgherry be required to state on what documents he made over the Peishcush to the Company — Mem. The Court of Directors having guaranteed this Man in the Possession of his Country so long as he pays 10,775 Mad. Pags no Increase can take place until they be undeceived on this Point
	Bumraugy Pollam consisting of Circut Pollam 46a	Rajah Bomraugy	27th Shaban Negra 1191 or 8 August 1777 for no specific Period	25000 Rups as Peishcush & Nuzzer	32 386. 9 Rups	10949. Rups	4000 Peons with Arms and Ammunition to be furnished whenever & where ever the Mutsiddies of the Circar shall send for him — To furnish the Circar with such Quantities of Ammunition, Shot, Petre, and Brimstone as it may require, and as he may be able to procure in his district (Qtes not specified whether at his own or at the Circars Expence	It appears from this Muchilka that Bumraugy is hereditary Cawulgar of several of the Rabobs Pergunnahs. Those of Tholey Saveram, Mooparawauk & Tripelly are particularly mentioned — This is a Circumstance with which I was not before acquainted nor do I think it is known to the Board of Revenue it is therefore to be considered whether some Arrangement should not be made with the Rabob for removing what will otherwise prove a constant Source of dispute between the Company's Collector and his Cauldars
				This Muchilka also stipulates for the Payment of Sundry Arrears amounting to 300000 — Pollapet Pags				

	do			Phood	Mucheelka also to pay rate for the Regiment Cavalry Arrears amounting to 300000 — Rudlapet Pay°				the Circar with such Quantities of Ammunition, Salt Petre, and Bumbas as it may require, and as he may be able to procure in his district it is not specified whether at his own or at the Circars Expence	Circumstance with which I was not before acquainted nor do I think it is known to the Board of Revenue it is therefore to be considered whether some Arrangement should not be made with the Rabob for removing what will otherwise prove a constant Source of dispute between the Company's Collector and his Ryotdars
5	do	do	do	Omcatmaram Ramze & Malk Ramze the Deputies of Hajee Bomranze —	29th Zehuge Hega 1199 or A.D. 26. Oct. 1785 for the respective years —	after paying the yearly Sum of 125.000 Rup° as aforesaid Ryngeer stipulates that all the Rabobs Revenue Malzee to the Liquidation of Arrears due amounting to Rup° 50,287. 6½ Rup° 5,56,706 4½	do	do	do	No mention of Peons — engages to be responsible for two additional Lacks of Rupees if it can not be proved that they were paid to the Company —
6	do	do	do	do	do	25th Zehuge Hega 1199 29 Oct. 1785 — 1.25.000 Rup° the same Stipulations as in the above tho the Sum of the Arrears is not mentioned	do	do	do	do	Will attend with Peons (the Number not specified) whenever commanded without requiring batta — — declares that neither their Masters nor themselves have any Right to the Rabam —
	Mennarco Kistnamah Ranch Bauley Mauck Muddoo Killegundum Hauck Timmy Killegundum Hauck	Hallams	Hassim Ramze Deputy to Bomranze		21st Moharrum Tuesday 1195 the 24. Jan° 1785	5.000 Rup° on acco° of Rent				No Mention of Peons	The Causes of granting these small Pollams in Rent to the Deputy of Bomranze is thus explained — These little Polygars were extremely troublesome and the Rabob was unable to punish them — therefore called on Bomranze to aspt them and when they had been subdued gave these Pollams on Rent to him at the low Valuation — It will be proper to ascertain on what documents the Rabob made over the Retteash of these men to the Company in 1792 — the difference between that Retteash and what it appears the Rabob is entitled to levy on acco° of Cawel Pollam Nos 7 then 4 Pollams is Sic Pay° 8128. 12. 68 .
8	Sydapour	Deputy Ram Raudoo		23rd Jumadpaun 1200 Hega or A.D. 22 April 1786.	13.200 Rup° yearly . Rent 12.000 Rupees 1.200	6.600 Rup°	6.600 Rup°		No mention of Peons .	The Rabob to explain whether the Retteash made over to the Company did not form a part of the Sum mentioned in the Muchilka .

The Southern Poligars.

9	Ramnad	Mootoo Ella Petty the Deputy of the Poligar of Ramnad	7th Rutbyulawul 1205 Hegra. Or 9th of Jan.y 1796	Do	Do	1,00000 Rup.s by way of Nuzzer not yearly	
10	Do	Do	Do Do	Do	Do	12,000 Rup.s	

The Sum of 1.00000 Pack of Rupees mention in this Muchulka was avowedly to be given for the Settlement of the Ramnad business what that Settlement was to be is shewn in the two following Documents ----

The Southern Polygars.

9.	Ramnad	Mootoo Ilia Pilly the Deputy of the Polygar of Ramnad	7th Rubby ul awul 1200 Hegra... or 8th of Jan.y 1786	1,000000 Rup.s by way of Nuzer not yearly ..					The Sum/1.000000 Lack of Rupees/ mentioned in this Muchilka was avowedly to be given for the Settlement of the Ramnad business. what that Settlement was to be is shewn in the two following documents.....
10.	D.o	D.o	D.o D.o.	D.o	D.o	12,000 Rup.s			
11.	D.o	D.o.	Mutoo Ramling Sutapputty Polygar of Ramnad	15th Rubby ul awul 1195 Fusley or 16th Jan.y 1786	3.00000 or Co.s 85:714:12:68 on acct of Rent	Arc.t Rup.s 68857:5:11	22857:7:57	2000 Carnatick Peons dismissed and the Almagaum Sibbandy To receive from the Naibs of the Fort old Stores and replace them by new. To repair the fort of Ramnad supply it with warlike Stores - acknowledges he has no right or heritage in the district but that he has been enabled by the favour of the Circar to the Station of Renter.....	The Muchilka No 10. immediately preceding may be considered as appertaining to this since it was given by the Resident of the Ramnad Polygar and was declared to be written that it might serve as a Sunnud hereafter - the yearly Payment of both Amts to 97, 714:12:68 - which exceeds the Company's Research 34, 857:7:57 ..... Memo.t There is a separate Sunnud dated 16th of Jan.y 1786 by which the Polygar engages that all the Dilchmaverty Chanki's taken in the Sea of Mullneyun shall be sent to the Nabob.. .....

12	Sheevagunga	Wenkim Rew Coudia Tavern and Violay Narchar, & Pugonaid Hindia Tavern	1st Rumgaun Fusley 1195 28th June 1788	250,000 A.R. Saccas of Rent 175,000 Nuzzer 75,000 2,50,000	175,000 A.R. or for Pags. 50,000	75,000 Arc. Rupees	The Number of Peons not specified but it is stipulated that he shall attend the Circar with a Number of Carnatick Seapoys	There is a Muchilka of the same tenor and date as this in the Name of the Cherokar who manages the whole Concerns of the Pollam.— It appears extraordinary that these People should have given a separate Muchilka for 1.00000 Rupees as a Nuzzer, when they had on the same day executed an agreeing to pay 75.000 Rupees on this Acct.— The Mystery however seems a little dispi pated, when we refer to the following Memorandum given some Months before by the Cherokar to Ameer ul Omrah who perhaps considered it prudent to have the bond renewed upon this occasion of making a permanent Settlement for the District . . . . .
13	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do Do Do	1.00000 Arc Rupees	. . .	1.00000		

Mem.— Under the Seal of Chunna Murdah Nuzzar to his Highness the Nabob Ameer ul Omrah Bahander

							enabled by the favour of the Circar to the Station of Renter	Remark There is a separate Sunnud dated 11th of Jan.y 1786 by which the Polygar engages that all the Circars Quarterly Chauks taken on the Sea of Wallanguin shall be sent to the Nabob
12	Shevagunga	Wenkum Row Soudra Tawen and Vicolay Ranchay, & Rugonaut Soudra Tawen	1st Rumgaum Fusley 1195 28th June 1785	250000 AR Sha cotop Rent 175000 Nuzzer 75000 2,50000	175,000 AR for Pagoda 50000	75.000 Arc Rupees	The Number of Peons not specified but it is stipulated that he shall attend the Circar with a number of Carnatick Seapoys	There is a Muchulka of the same tenor and date as this in the name of the Cheroka-kar who manages the whole Concerns of the Pollam — It appears extraordinary that these People should have given a separate Muchulka for 1,00000 Rupees as a Nuzzer when they had on the same day executed an agreeny to pay 75,000 Rupees on the Sheet — The Mystery however seems a little clear'd when we refer to the following Memorandum given some Months before by the Cheroka to Ameer ul Omrah who perhaps considered it prudent to have the bonds renewed upon this occasion of making a permanent Settlement for the District
13	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	1,00000 Arc Rupees		1,00000
								Memr under the Seal of Chenna a Muccadam Nuzzar to his Highness the Nabob Ameer ul Omrah Bahauder — 1195 Fusley One Lack Rupees 7th April 1786
14	Pongalacoorchy	Cuttum Naick	4th Rujub Fusley 1174 4th May 1765	32000 Madura Chuckrums at Remark	11176	Arc 40824	The Number of Peons not specified but he engages to attend the Circar with his Peons whenever required	This Muchulka as of 10 Ds a date that it is probable some material alteration has taken place in the extent of the Pollam, the Nabob certainly ought to produce some more recent Instrument
15	Shakumpetty	Chenna Reddah Tawen	7th Rujub Fusley 1174 9th May 1765	30000 Madura Chuckrums at Remark	6604 Chl & Fanl	23395 Chl — 5	The Number of Peons not specified but he engages to attend the Circar with his Peons whenever required	The same Remark as above —

Sorundoo

Casoundoo

Lingumputty

Woorcaud

Mamachy

Pondicum Country

Elayarum pummy

Malemandy

Nagalaporum

Candelcoady

Attumghurry

Marmarcottah

Pamaly

Aliyaporey

Gottaputty

Collanputty

Chocumputty

Sanpettoor

Sandeaor

Yelmurry

Ammulgoady

Colatoor

Paroor

Srutoor

Andiraporum

Sallem Gundoor

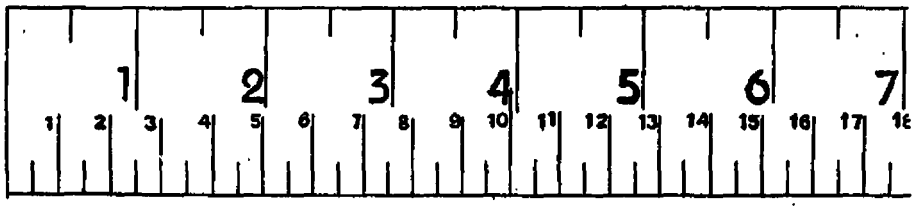
An Account of Rents & Peishcush of the Polygars the amount of Tankas granted to the Company as p. their List & the balance due from them 1202 for the year 1202 fasley

	Pharmoory Rupees	Mahazoo fasly	Mizan	Number of Tankas	Total	Tankas paid by Company	Peishcush	Star Ps	The amount of Rents the Mahals are liable to Rents	Tankas granted as p. Company's List	Balance due to the Mahals
Vencatagherry						Chuckrs			Star Ps C	Star Ps C	Star Ps C
Rajah Comara yachem Naid & Co Pole of Yacul Pallie	2430	2473		10000.	19703 9 @ 10 pCt				21673. 32 50	21670 10 64	2166
of Darshy as p. Muchulka				4800							
Rajah Damarla Comara Venkatapa Naig of Vellore & Polliams poor & the Pollems as p. his Muchulka				30250.	30250. @ 0				33275	10775	22500
Coopalla Rama Naid of Sydapoor as p. Muchulka			1200	1200.	13200 @ 0				14520	6600	7920
Bommagen Karut Pollams p. Co. on Pollems as p. Muchulka				5000.			125000 @ 2½	35714 9 5000	40714 9	32586 9	8128
Chinny Shenavapa Tom of Sarny				30000					30000	2857 5 11	27142 30 69
Chief of poly Polygars as p. Mahmuls						95000 @ 8 p.	118750 @ 3/4		31606 22 40	18784 26 20	12811 32 20
Vadda Rama Lenga Sellapatty of Ramanad poram as p. Muchulka			12000	300000 @ 3%				85714 9	97714 9	8285 5 11	3437. 3 69
Chinna Mooda of Shenayanga as p. Muchulka				25000. @ 0					71428 18	50000	21428 18
Cadura Polygars as p. Mamools								3751	3751	3751	
Sennemally Polygars as p. Muchulkas						37627 @ 18 p.		206404	206404	57450	148954
									551147. 19. 10	264704 20. 28	286442. 34. 64
Ooty The Polygar of Sunghary Pillaporah Woolimally Madoonacundy Talemen Cotta	The balance due to the Mahals from the years fasly 1202 to the year 1207. exclusive being 6 years at 286442 34. 64. p. Annum								1718. 657 28. 64.		

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

999.



Memorandum of Mr. Lushington's Conversation with the Rajah respecting the Polygars made over to the Company by the Treaty of 1792. - His Highness remarked nearly to the following Effect. -

18th April 1793.

Nothing can be more absurd than the present System in regard to the Polygars made over to the Company by the Treaty of 1792; neither the Company or myself reap any benefit from it; whilst the Zemindars are daily aggran = = dising themselves, and laughing at us both - An interference is absolutely necessary, but it should be effectual and upon a plan well Considered. -

When the Treaty of 1792. was under Consideration my father and myself made many objections to the terms "existing lawful engagements" because a doubt might arise as to what should be comprehended under this Term; but Lord Cornwallis overcame them by promising to reconcile Sir Charles Oakley to our Government and by this means no distrust would remain as to a just Construction of the Treaty. -

Under this Explanation it was concluded but my father did not chuse.

chuse to produce his "existing lawful engage-
-ments" to the Son of a Shaf Master; and
still less inclination did I feel to submit
them to Lord Hobart - As there is now
however a person in whose honor I can
confide, and as I am sensible he will act
with uprightness to all parties, I no
longer feel any reluctance in bringing
forward my documents - I engage there-
-fore to do so whenever the General may
be prepared to inspect them, and I
will explain to you what Plan has
occurred to me as the most proper to
be adopted in respect to the Poligars. -

meaning Sir Charles Ambeley

I propose that a person should
be deputed by you, and one by me, to
ascertain the value of the Countries; the
Poligars should thereafter receive only
one fifth of the Revenues but for
the present they should be made to
pay three lacks of additional Peshcush:
- which I agree shall be appropriated
to the payment of the Cavalry Loan,
and then to the liquidation of my
private debts. -

I remarked that this would
be a loss to the Company, for as the
additional assessment on the Poligars
would compell them to diminish their
armed people, the protection of the
Country

Country would fall exclusively on the Company, who for that purpose must maintain a more Numerous Army - that the additional expence so incurred ought in Justice to be made good from the increased assessment -

He replied that such payment would be a loss to him, however when friends met together with a Sincere desire of acting justly towards each other such trivial points would not be suffered to interrupt the Negotiation. -

That I might be certain no mistake had arisen in my conception of his proposal, I explained what I understood it to be which he said was perfectly correct - and that he would write it down on Paper after I had represented the matter to the General, and obtained his Sentiments upon it. -

On Communicating the above to General Harris he was of opinion that as the Poligar Subject was under reference to the Court of directors, and as it was to be expected the Earl of Mornington would enter upon a new Arrangement of the Treaty nothing ought for the present to be attempted - That it was however a very desirable point to ascertain in the mean time if the Nabob did really

wish

has kept any document coming under the des-
-cription of existing and lawful engagements
and with this view directed me to encourage
the disposition His Highness had shewn
to produce them - This was accordingly
done and he promised about Seven days
ago that he would inform the Journal
when they were prepared for his inspec-
-tion - Nothing has since passed -

Copy Address to
His Excellency
Lieut. Governor
May 98

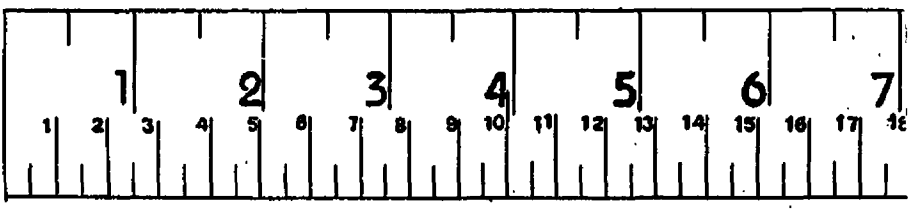
June 1798

(666)
Bishop Papers

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1846.



Translate of Moonshee Azeem Collah's
Report of principal heads of a conversation
with Azeim ul Omrah and Meer Alleum,
during a Visit to them on the 13th June
1798 -

Upon my arrival at
the Ministers I found Meer
Alleum alone, and after the usual
friendly enquiries he gave me to
understand, that the cause of the
Ministers having expressed a Wish,
to see me, was to mention
to me a Report, which had
just reached his ears of a French
Ambassador having landed
at Mangalore, attended, according
to some, by a Hundred
Europeans

Soldiers, and sending
by a whole Regiment
and to ask me ab
me time if any intelli
the Kind had reached
Captain Kirkpatrick).
That I did not know
such Report, having
you that, rumours
effect, as he often
well known had been
from time to time,
rs back - That
ing the present one
to be true, it
only be a proof
knows, and Folly
who with the slender
to his democratic
friends

friends the
-tive to su
Dominion
reduced cum
as to with
these provinc
to your direct
to Men all
inalienable) u
Dunbar to
as well as
own promis
sistance in
Duncan fo
Service who
the false
and - who,
me (Men

European Soldiers, and according to others by a whole Regiment of them, and to ask me at the same time if any intelligence of the kind had reached you (Captain Kirkpatrick). I replied, that I did not know of any such Report, having reached you: that, rumours to such effect, as he (Colonel Allen) well knew had been circulated from time to time, for Years back. That supposing the present one however to be true, it would only be a proof of the rashness, and folly of Tippoo, who with the slender aid that his democratic

friends

finding the French would con-
-trive to smuggle into his
Dominions, should in his
reduced circumstances, act so
as to risk the Vengeance of
three powerful allies.

After this, conformably
to your directions, I communicated
to Mr Adams, of the utter
inadmissibility insisted by Mr
Dundas to your ... demands,
as well as disregard of their
own promises, as recently
sustained in the Case of the
Deserter from the Company's
Service who had assumed
the false name of Murray,
and who, notwithstanding
Mr (Mr Adams) had

Solemnly

solemnly pledged himself for
the delivery of, after repeated
applications from you for the
purpose, was nevertheless
suffered after all to make
his escape with the connivance
most probably of Rajah
Ragoba Rao, who in spite
of all your remonstrances
had thought proper to give
him the command of a
Battalion — After all I
cannot be heartily a sharer
of the conduct of the
Rajah on this occasion,
adding, that every measure
as your Captain Kirkpatrick
well knew, had been im-
mediately taken by the

Hunter

Menistie to apprehend the Fugitives.
I told him I was sorry to
say that past experience did
not lead you to put much
confidence in the offers
of the Circular Orders of
the Ministers to Talookdars,
as not a single Deserter
from the Artillery in Camp
had as yet been apprehended
in consequence of them.
That in the present Case,
it was certainly in Rajah
Ragotim Rao's power to
have obviated your complaint,
by preventing the flight
of the Deserter you had
claimed; but there was
a subject, I proceeded to
observe

observe to Mr. Allum,
agreeably to your direction,
of still more importance
than the one I had just
treated, and respecting which
you had experienced also
the most unfriendly evasions
on the part of this Court.
– This was that of the
Sepoy Deserters from
the Company's service,
who had been entertained
by Mr. Raymond, and
I was now (I told him)
instructed by you to say,
that if some satisfaction
were not soon given you
on this point, you
should reluctantly be
under

under the disagreeable necessity
of declining complaisance on
your part with all ap-
plications from this Court.
Meer Allum thereupon as-
sured me, that he had
by no means been remiss in
this business of the Sicksey
Dewitties, and that he
expected Mohepul Ram
every instant with a de-
finitive answer on the
subject from N. Peroon.

Meer Allum after
this, began to complain on
his part, that little or no
attention was paid by the
Company's Servants at
Masulepatam to Meer
Golaum

Golaumy Sahebs repeated applic-ations for an enquiry into, and settlement of his Highnesss claims on the Creditors of the late Runchore Dosl.

That it was done, you (Captain Pitzpatrick) had kindly used your exertions with Mr Cakes to promote an enquiry into this business, but to judge from the result with little, or no effect, as notwithstanding that Gentleman's kind promises in the outset of and advice to Mir Golaumy Saheb in prosecution of his Highnesss claims, yet it is the knowing for some months past

had been at an entire stand;
Mr Cakes saying, that he could
do nothing further in it, with-
-out orders from Madras.
"In that (added Mrs Allum)
"as we have waited for three
"Years, and upwards, without
"experiencing any effectual
"assistance from the Company's
"Servants at Masulipatam
"in the recovery of this
"Highness's just claims, she
"humbly has serious thoughts
"of addressing a letter on the
"subject of them to the Governor
"General!" To all this Insolent
that the business in question
was as he (Mrs Allum)
well knew a private concern,

and

and as Punchore Dost had thought proper to lend out his Highness's Monies to Individuals, the only way to recover them was by a course of law, and that Mr Bates had been so good as to procure his assistance and advice to Golammy Sahed in the prosecution of the business, though owing to that Gentleman's reference to Madras, or to some other preventative cause, the matter would no doubt seem to have been at a stand for some time past, - Here the Minister made his appearance, which put an end to our conversation

Ofter

After making the usual friendly enquiries concerning your health, the Minister observed to me, that he learned from the Poonah News Papers that Colonel Palmer had recently had an interview with the Paishwa, and that as His Highness and the Company were one, and as he (Trimbuck) had to say sent from you (Captain Kirkpatrick), he trusted you would have no hesitation in favouring him with some account of what passed at the interview in question. Agreeably to your Instructions, I told the Minister

on

in answer to his enquiries,
that nothing had passed at
the late Visit of Colonel
Palmer to the Peishwah
beyond mutual professions
of friendship and regard.
That Baajy Rao gave the
English Resident however to
understand on that occasion,
that he proposed sending his
Moonshy to him in a few
days to communicate some
particulars. That the Moonshee
had accordingly waited upon
Colonel Palmer, when he
entered into some detail
on the delicacy of the Peishwas
present situation towards Sindeah,
whom Baajy Rao blamed

very

very unreservedly for his highly
unbecoming conduct towards
the Wives of his late adopted
Father, whose cause he (Brajy
Rao) seemed himself bound
by every tie to espouse to the
very utmost, and that if such
his forced determination should
draw upon him the active
enmity of Dowlut Rao, he
was not without hopes of
bringing him to a just sense
of his errors, and that consi-
-dering the disrespectful treat
-ment he had put up with
for a long time past from
that dependant, he trusted
that none of the neighbour
-ing powers would blame

him,

him, if he should at length be
compelled to resent them. That
being particularly desirous
however, of preserving unim-
paired the esteem and friendship
of his ally the Company,
he had sent his Moonshee
& Colonel Palmer to enter
into the above explanations
with him, and to request
his Opinion and advice in
the present conjuncture. That
Colonel Palmer had told the
Paishwah's Moonshee in reply,
that he was highly flattered
with the proofs he had thus
received of Baggy Rao's confidence
in him. That he need not
fear any of his Neighbours

Adamering

blaming him for a due assertion
of his dignity and authority, though
prudence would seem to require
that he should be well prepared
for such an event as he seemed
to look forward to - an open
rupture with Sindeah. Having
thus given the Minister the
heads of what passed between
Gopaul Rao, and Colonel Palmer,
he mused a little and then
said to me, "if it should so
"happen in the end, that the
"Company be admitted as umpires
"in the dispute between the
"Peshwa and Dowlut Rao
"it is my earnest wish that
"Colonel Palmer would take
"that opportunity of getting

"it established as a fixed rule
"and which he will find
"no difficulty in doing on such
"Case) that the Mahratta
"Government are not in future
"to object to the Company
"interposing also their friendly
"Offices on all future disputes
"between his Highness and the
"Peshwa - Request you write
"mention this very particularly
"to Captain Kirkpatrick, who
"will no doubt have the
"goodness to communicate the
"same to Colonel Palmer" - Mohiput
Rame making his appearance
at this time, Meer Allum
observed to the Minister, that
he had sent for him on the

subject

subject of the Sepoy Deserter.
- Admiral Courtenay upon this
directed him to approach near
him, when the following con
-versation passed between him
and me on the above subject.

Mohepurt Ram began
by observing to me, that the
Maxim which M. Peron wished
to lay down was, that there
should be no retrospect to any
thing that had passed in the
late time of M. Raymond,
and that he would on such
condition answer for doing
nothing himself to the prejudice
of the English. To this I replied
that such an agreement would
no doubt be a very convenient

one

one to Mr Peron, but that,
the engagements subsisting between
his Highness and the Company
had no reference to particular
times and circumstances. That
your (Captain Kirkpatrick's)
business was with his Highness,
and not with his Servants, and
that it was from this State,
you looked therefore for satisfaction,
on the score of Sepoy Deserters.
- Mohejut Ram upon this,
asked it as a particular favor
on the part, and in the name
indeed of Mr Peron, that you
would for this once overlook
this business of the Deserters,
and that if you would agree
to do so, he should be ever
grateful

grateful for the favor, and hoped you would at last obtain their pardon, if you should get possession of them. - In answer to this I said, that as the matter in question was a public affair of great importance, I had no conception that you would agree to listen to any such interference on the subject, on the part of Mr Piron - After a good deal of such kind of conversation between Mokeput Ram and myself, it ended in his telling me, that though Mr Piron would never (he thought) agree to deliver up as Prisoners, Men, who had taken Service with him,

him, yet if you would send your Rickarrahs to his Camp the whole of them should be turned out of it, before their Eyes, and you were then at liberty to take such measures as you might think proper to secure their persons. This Old Mohepur Ram was coming to the point, and I had little doubt but such such an arrangement would be sufficiently satisfactory to you.

Our conversation at an end, Azim ul Omrah (who had listened very attentively to it) asked me if a Native or Inhabitant of the Company's Territories was to take Service in this state, in

in what light it would be viewed
by the Company's Govern
=ment &c. To this I replied,
that if he were a person,
who had fled from them
as a public Criminal, or
a public Defaulter, or held
in short any Civil, or Military
employ under Government,
they would certainly expect
such person to be delivered
up, upon their claiming
him, but in the Case of
a mere native or Inhabitant
of the Company's Territories
who without being a public
Criminal, or public Defaulter,
came hither in quest of
Service, no such claim

Is apprehended would be made on
his account.

Above Translated

Signed J. A. Kirkpatrick

Assistant

Ltd
Thos Boston

A true Copy of the Translate

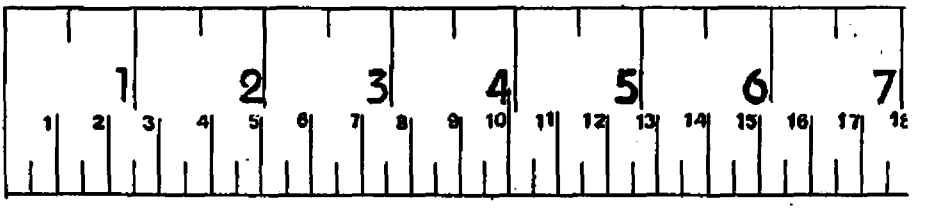
John Barry

Notary Public

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1847.



Copy

An enlarged perpetual Subsidiary Treaty between the Honorable united English East India Company, and his Highness the Nizam, &c. &c.

Whereas his Highness Nizam ul Mulk Asoph Jah Behadur has from the greatness of existing friendship expressed a desire for an increase of the Detachment of the Honble Company's Troops at present serving his Highness, the Right Honble Earl of Mornington Governor General has taken the Proposals to that effect into his most serious consideration and the present juncture of affairs, and the recent hostile conduct and evil designs of Tippoo Sultan (as fully evinced by his sending Ambassadors to the Isle of France) by his proposing to enter into a Treaty Offensive & Defensive

with the French Republic against the English Nation, and by actually receiving a body of French troops into his Dominions and immediate Pay, rendering it indispensably necessary that effectual measures, for the mutual defence of their respective Possessions should be immediately taken by the Three Allied Powers united in a Defensive League against the aforesaid Despot Sultaun, the aforesaid Governor General has in consequence empowered Capt. J. A. Kirkpatrick, Agt. Resit at the Court of his Highness the Nizam to enter in behalf of the Hble U. C. E. India Co. into certain Engagements with his Highness Nizam &c. &c. for a permanent increase of the Hble Co. Troops in his Highness Pay, in the proportion, and on the conditions specified in the following Articles, which must be understood to be of full validity, when

this Treaty shall be returned signed and sealed by the Govr Genl.

Article 1.

Such parts of the Letter from Earl Cornwallis to his Hyh the Miram, dated 7th July 1789 (and which has always been considered in the light of a Treaty) as relate to the stationing of Troops with his Hyh, are to be considered as in full force; that is the services of the new Hermanent Subsidiary Army Force, are to be regulated precisely by the same restrictive Clauses that operate on the present Detachment, unless the Peshwah shall hereafter consent to any alteration in those conditions, and his Hyh likewise approve of the same.—

Article 2.

Agreeably to the practice in the Coys Service, the new Subsidiary

force, shall be subject to relief, either
partial or entire, as often and in
such manner as the Govt Govt may
require, provided withal that no
diminution takes place by such means
in the stipulated number to be obtained
with his Highness.—

Article 3.—

The proposed reinforcement
of Subsidiary Troops shall be in the
Pay of this State from the day of their
crossing the Boundaries.— Satisfactory
and effectual Provision shall be made
for the regular Payment of this Force,
which including the present Detachment
is to amount to 6000 Sepoys with
fieldpieces, with a due proportion of
Field Pieces manned by Europeans and
as at the Monthly Rate of 20,425 Rupees
the yearly amount of Subsidy for the
aforesaid force of 6000 Men with Guns

Artillery more and other necessary appurtenances is 24,17,100. Rupees the said sum shall be completely discharged in the course of the year by four equal Instalments, that is at the expiration of every 3 English Months, the Sum of 6,04,275. Rupees in silver of full currency, shall be issued without deviation or demur from his Hs Treasury - And should the aforesaid Instalments happen to fall at any time, the least in Arrears, such Arrears shall be deducted, notwithstanding any objections thereto, from the current Kist of Peishcush, payable to his Hs on account of the Northern Sirkars - Should it at any time so happen moreover, that delay were to occur in the issue of the Instalments aforesaid at the stated Periods, in such case, Assignments

shall be granted on the Elections of certain Districts in this State, the real and actual Revenue of which shall be disguate to the Discharge of the yearly Subsidy of the aforesaid force. ——

Article 4.

The Duties on Grain and on all articles of Consumption as well as on all necessaries whatever for the use of the new Subsidiary force shall be commuted agreeably to the practice that obtained with the former Detach = ment. —— A place wherein shall be fixed on the Head Quarters of the said force, where it shall always remain, except when Services of importance are required to be performed; and whenever either the whole, or part of the said force, is to be employed

in the business of the State, a person of respectability, and who is a Servant of this Sirkar, shall be appointed to attend it.— The Commanding Officer and Officers of the said subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the greatness and Dignity of both States.—

Article 5th

The said Subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute Services of importance, such as the protection of the person of his Highness, his Heirs, and Successors, from race to race, and the overawing and chastizing all Rebels, or excitors of disturbance, in the Dominions of this State, but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor like Sibendy, to be stationed in the Country to collect the Revenues thereof.—

Article 6.th

Immediately upon the arrival of the aforesaid Subsidiary force at Hydrabad, the Officers and Serjeants of the French Party are to be dismissed, and the Troops composing it so dispersed and disorganized that no trace of the former Establishment shall remain. And his Highness hereby engages for himself, his Heirs, and Successors, that no Frenchman whatever shall ever hereafter be entertained in his own Service, or in that of any of his Chiefs or Dependants, nor be suffered to remain in any part of his Highness Dominions — Nor shall any European whatever be admitted into the Service of this State, nor be permitted to remain within its Territories, without

the knowledge and consent of the Company's Government. —

Article 7.th

The whole of the European and Sepoy Deserters from the Company's Service, that may be in the French or any other Party of Troops belonging to this State, are to be seized and delivered up to the British Resident. Neither shall any refuge be allowed in the Company's territories to Sepoy Deserters from the Service of his Highness, who shall in like manner be seized and delivered up without delay. —

Article 8.

Whereas his Hy. the Nizam from considerations of prudence and foresight, and with a view of avoiding manifold evils has determined on

A. Add the names of the above Description are to be allowed refuge in Places in his Highness Territories, but are on the contrary to be seized without Delay & delivered up to the British Government

dismissing the French from his Service,
and on dispersing and disorganizing the
Troops commanded by them, as specified
in the 6.th article, and on entertaining
a perpetual standing Force, of the
Honble Company's in their room,
subject to the limitations and restrictions
prescribed by Earl Cornwallis's letter
to the Nizam, mentioned in the 1.st
article, it is therefore hereby agreed
with a view to the mutual benefit
of his Highness and the Peshwah, and the
happiness of their respective subjects,
that the Company's Government will
use their best endeavours to have
inserted with the consent and
approbation of both, in the new
Treaty in contemplation between the
three Allied Powers, such a Clause
as shall set each at ease with
respect unto

regard to the other. — Should the Peshwa however not accede to a Proposal so highly advantageous and suitable to both Governments, and differences hereafter arise between the two States, namely that of the Nawaub Asoph Jah Behadur, and of the Rao Pundit Pundhaun; in such case, the Company's Government hereby engages, that interposing their mediation in a way suitable to re-establish friendship and union, they will apply themselves to the adjustment thereof, conformably to principles truth and justice. — The Nawaub Asoph Jah Behadur, accordingly hereby engages, never to commit on his part any excess or aggression against the Sirkar of Rao Pundit Pundhaun, and in the event of such differences arising, whatever adjustment of them

the Company's Government, weighing things in the Scales of truth and justice may determine upon, shall without hesitation or objection meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

Article 9.

All former Treaties between the Hble E. I. Compy. and the Governments of the Nawaub Asoph Jah, and the Peishwah remain in full force — Should hereafter the Rao Pundit Purdhaun express a desire to enter into subsidiary Engagements similar to the present with the Honble Coy. the Nawaub Asoph Jah will most readily give his concurrence.

Article 10.

This enlarged Subsidiary Treaty consisting of Ten Articles being this day settled by Capt. J. A. Kirkpatrick with the Nawaub Asoph Jah Bahadur

one

Capt. D.A. Kirkpatrick has delivered a Copy hereof in English and Persian signed and sealed by himself, to the Nawaub, who on his part, has also delivered to Capt. Kirkpatrick one Copy of the same duly executed by himself, and Captain Kirkpatrick hereby engages to procure and deliver to his Highness in the space of 50 days, a certified Copy from the Gov.r Gen.l in every respect the counterpart of the one executed by himself, and on the delivery of such Copy, which with them have become a full and compleat instrument, the Treaty executed by Capt.n Kirkpatrick shall be returned.— In the mean while no time shall be lost in writing for the advance of the proposed reinforcement.

Signed &. Sealed &.
Hyder. AD 1795
19 Ruby ul awul AH 1213.

Copy.

Separate Article appertaining to the perpetual Subsidiary Treaty concluded between the Honourable English East India Company, and his Highness the Nawaub Assoph Jah Bahadur, on the 1.st of Sept.r A. D. 1798 – or 19.th Rubby ul awwul A. H. 1213. ——

No Correspondence on Affairs of importance shall in future on any account be carried on with the Sirkar of Rao Pundit Pundhaun, or with any of his Dependants, either by the Nawaub Assoph Jah Bahadur or by the Honorable Company's Government without the mutual privity and consent of both contracting Parties. —— And whatever transactions whether of great or small import may in future take place with the aforesaid Rao Pundit Pundhaun, or his Dependants,

a reciprocal communication of the same shall be made to the other contracting Party, without delay and without reserve.

Signed, Sealed, and Exchanged at Hyderabad the 17th Sept. A.D. 1798. or 19th Rubby ul awul A. H. 1213.—

(Signed)
J. A. Kirkpatrick.
Acting Resident.

Copy.

Article appertaining to the
Subsidiary Treaty concluded
Honourable English East
ny, and his Highness the
ah Sah Behadur on the
ber A.D. 1798 or 19th of
ual A.H. 1213.—

Whereas in conformity to
ed by his Highness the Nizam,
in the Sixth Article of
Treaty respecting the Detachment
ich is agreed to be made
e, His Highness hereby
after the arrival of the
s at Hyderabad, the whole
Officers and Soldiers in his
be apprehended in such
in Kirkpatrick may point
livered up to him, or for a

a reciprocal

shall be ma

Party, with

Copy.

Separate Article appertaining to the perpetual Subsidiary Treaty concluded between the Honourable English East India Company, and his Highness the Nawaub Asoph Jah Bekadur on the 9th of September A.D. 1798 or 19th of Rubby-ul-awul A.H. 1213.—

Whereas in conformity to a wish expressed by his Highness the Nizam, the Stipulation in the Sixth Article of the Subsidiary Treaty respecting the dismissing up of the French is agreed to be made a separate one, His Highness hereby engages, that after the arrival of the Company's Troops at Hyderabad, the whole of the French Officers and Soldiers in his Service, shall be apprehended in such way as Captain Kirkpatrick may point out, and be delivered up to him, or for a

time be kept in confinement in an habitation belonging to this Sirkar, but in the Custody of the Company's Troops, and upon the reorganization of the Party Cataky under the Command of the aforesaid French Officer, they the said French Officers and Soldiers shall within the space of two Months be delivered up to the British Resident.— Strict orders shall moreover be issued to all Talookdars on the Frontiers, and to those in charge of all Fords, and Passes, to seize any Europeans whatever attempting to pass their respective Stations; and send them immediately with all due precautions Prisoners to Hyderabad where they shall instantly be delivered up to the British Resident.—

On the above Condition it is hereby agreed that the Frenchmen thus delivered up, shall not be considered as common

Prisoners of War, nor be in any respect maltreated.— They shall be conveyed at the Company's Expense, and with as little restraint as possible to England, and from thence be sent by the first favourable opportunity to France without being detained for a Cartel or Exchange of Prisoners.—

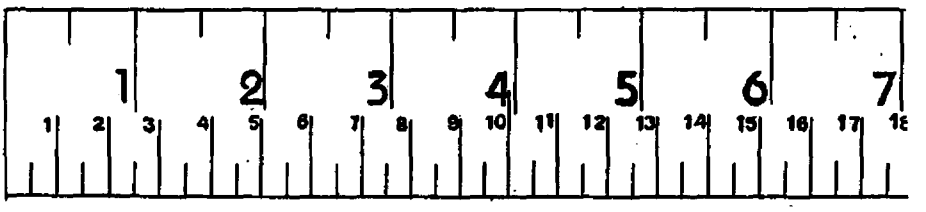
Signed, Sealed, and Exchanged at Hyderabad September A. D. 1798. or 19th Rubby-ul-awul A. H. 1213.—

(Signed)
J. A. Kirkpatrick.
Acting Resident

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

989.



Statement of the Debt due from His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore to the Honble Company

No. Page No. 6

Balance of Old Account including Arrears of Pieshcush falling due from 1792 to 1795	916915
Amount which the Payments from him and Collections from his Country in 1796 fell short of the Sums payable by him by Treaty of 1792	179610
Amount due from him to the Company on Account of Payments made to his Private Creditors	632818
Pagodas	1729343

Fort St. George 7th Septr. 1798

NB. This is exclusive of the Sums lately fallen in Arrear of Rent, and for which the districts were assumed, also of the Sums lately paid to the family of the late Rajah.

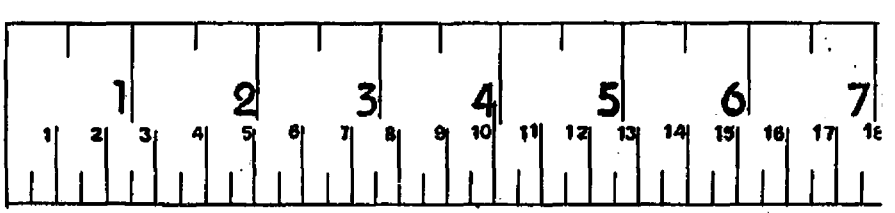
R. H. Cathcart
Ld. Gov.

Copy

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

990.



Statement of the Debt due from His Highness the Nabob to the Honble Company

Star Pags 1 to 6

Amount of the Balance due from His Highness for His Old Account Called his Separate Account as per Account made on the 9th September 1791 —— 7,33,841. 23. 21

Do —— Do —— for His Kittoundy Account as per Do Do 1,98,006. 10. 22

Due from Him for the Cavalry Loan with Interest to the 12th Octber 1795 Amounting to Pags 989787. 21. 59 and Since which period, is Running at Interest at 12 p Cent p Annum ---------- } 989,787. 21. 59

Fort St George 7th September 1798

NB. A Report was made in the Year 1793 to the Court of Directors on the Nabob's Account, stating a Balance due from him of 35,06,135 Pags in which only the first mentioned Sum of 7,33,841 Pags was included, the Answer not being yet received, no further adjustment has taken place.

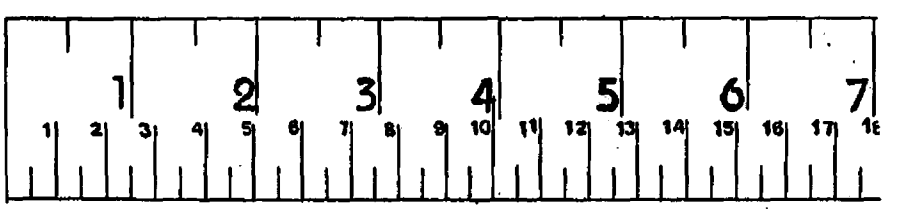
Besides the above, there are Some further Sums to be carried to this debit for Barracks at Arcot, and on Account of the Calastry Rajah &c—

R. Hathorn
Asst

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

2046.



Septr 10. 1788

Substance of the Conversation between
the Babob & Mr Petrie

— The Babob began by speaking in
terms of Eulogium on Lord Clive, & expressing
his satisfaction at his being here. — He
then observed to Mr Petrie that he had had
many troubles. — That L.d Cornwallis had
put him in a right Road, for L.d Cornwallis
had no views but Justice & right.
He alluded to his Father's Death & apparently
meant to say that the public Characters
were changed, the Interest of Individuals
continued the same, but expressed himself
in very inaccurately. — Mr Petrie
told him he had heard of all that had past, & was

very sorry for his Highness's troubles, he lamented that he had left the Country at the time he did, as he thought he might perhaps have been the means of preventing some of them. — That without blaming the Treaty, there were some things, which had they been thought of in time might have perhaps been better & have been so settled as to have prevented all his Highness's troubles. — The Rajah interrupted him with quickness & with some appearance of vehemence by saying he would never change the Treaty. — Mr Petrie replied that he was merely speaking of what had past, not proposing any alteration. —

Mr Petrie assured him of Lord Clives earnest wish to remove every difficulty between him & the Company & to put him upon a flooring the most advantageous to himself

— The Babb hinted that Ld Clive might have in his Power to do what would be highly advantageous to the Company (I hope the expression) & raise him highly. — He then gave us to understand that he had an Idea or purpose in his Mind, that when heard would be for the Company's Good & that of all Parties, but reserved particulars to some future Conversation. — He said he would either come to Lord Clive, or send for Ld Clive to him, & spoke two hours at the time he regaled us the Conversation. —

Mr Petrie told him that tho he had an Idea of his new Arrangement that might remove Difficulties, he wish'd rather to hear it from his Highness's Opinion or what he thought the best Method to prevent all such, that his Experience & good Sense made him the

last finde. — The Rabbi said Mr Petrie must be more particular before he could answer anything. — He afterwards repeated that his own Idea, when heard, immediately approved of as advantageous to all. — He enquired particularly about Ld Clives Temper, Mr P. assured him of Ld Clives Patience & calmness & attention & listen to anything that was suggested to him that when his Judgment was once convinced of what was right he was not easily to be deterred from his Determination. — The Rabbi expressed his Approbation of what Mr Petrie said of Ld Clive; — he commended Ld Clives want of Patience & not allowing him to speak, & put his hand towards Mr Petrie's Mouth by way often of indicating Ld Clives Action, or at least expressing by that sign his Lordships unwillingness to hear him. — In the Course of the Conversation Mr P. alluded to the late Ld Clives Friendship for his Father, & spoke of these being as it were an hereditary Connexion between his Highness & Ld Clive. — He said immediately

he had another relation with Ld Clive in his Lordship's Justice. — He spoke of his close Connexion & very Alliance with the Company & compared himself & the Company to two Eyes which tho' mechanically always looked the same Way, — & pointed out the difference between himself & the other allies of the Company, the Nizam &c — he said at one time he had no Power to ask, only Justice or something to that effect. — The Conversation was interrupted by Pauses, & sometimes by his enquiring after News, & introducing indifferent Topics, it is not easy to recollect the exact order in which every Thing was said but the above is nearly the Substance — The whole Conversation seemd meant merely as introductory to some further Conference when

he meant to explain himself more at large.

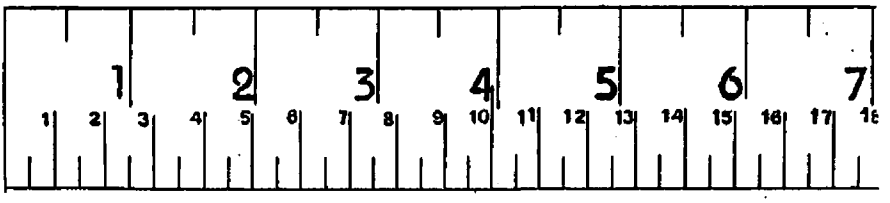
Wm Tell

C. Castanjette

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1803.



Fort St George
11 Sept.r 1798 —

The result of our Operations during the late war has convinced that to reduce the Fort of Seringapatam, though an Enterprize of Difficulty was yet practicable by a Combination of the Forces of the three Presidencies aided by the Armies of the Nizam and the Mahrattas. —

With the Force drawn from Bengal & this Presidency Lord Cornwallis, after a short Seige, successfully assaulted Bangalore in presence of Tippoo's whole Army, headed by him in person defeated him afterwards in the Vicinity of his Capital, and in the End, having been previously joined by the Allies, forced his fortified Encampment under the walls of the Place. —

These Achievements added to the Jurisdiction of the Courts

from the Settlement of Bombay, facilitated, & led directly to the Commencement of the Seige, which would doubtless have soon terminated in Success, had not Propositions of accommodation from the Enemy put a Period to the Operations of the Troops, & shortly after to the War. -

But as we can never be well assured of the Continuance of Peace with Tippoo Sultaun, & a general Confederacy, like that which took Place, & operated with such uncommon Vigour under the effective Powers & directing Influence of Lord Cornwallis, seems to require a Combination of Events, which under the fluctuating Politics of India, can be but rarely effected to occur, it may be an unuseful Speculation to examine whether the Attack of Tippoo's Capital might not be undertaken with some probability of Success, by the united Force of the different Presidencies unsupported by any of the native Governments.

To proceed in such an Investigation upon such grounds would require a considerable share of minute & authentic Information — It would at least be necessary to know precisely the present Strength of Tippoo's Army, & the exact State of the Works of Seringapatam & Bangalore. — We shall here suppose however that the Intelligence, which has been received on these Articles is not unfounded — namely that Tippoo's Military Establishment has not been materially diminished since the Conclusion of the Peace & that all the intended Repairs of the former Post are not yet completed, those parts of the Works, which were most imperfect have in general been strengthened — & that in respect to the latter Fort it has been evacuated & so far demolished as to make it perfectly untenable. —

If we advert to the Considerations which induced Lord Cornwallis to quit the Northern line of Advance by Bangalore, they will appear

to have been obvious & decisive
- He had to form a Junction with
the other Branches of the
Confederacy, & consequently felt
felt the necessity of directing
his Operations with a View to
the immediate Attainment
of that Object. - A circuitous line
to operate upon was to him
the less inconvenient, as whatever
were his wishes he could scarcely
be sanguine of carrying
Seringapatam in a single
Campaign, & from the Capture
of Bangalore, he would perceive
that by the ensuing Season
he would have full leisure
to collect his Resources & lay
siege to the Capital of
Mysore with the means,
which could hardly fail of
success.

Bangalore contributed
largely to connect & strengthen
his Communication, which
under the expected Junction
of the Allies, spread to him
extensive Sources of Supply,
& could not but be well
covered with their numerous
Cavalry. -

Any Attempt however to penetrate by the Northern Route without
supporting such powerful means of
Assault would be opposed by
Circumstances of serious Disadvantage
– Bangalore could yield no
Supply or Stores Grain or Forage
for future Operations – and supposing
that it has not been entirely
demolished, time would be
required to render it tenable,
and it might be scarcely
possible to supply it afterwards
with any useful Quantity of
Provisions – To render it the
same as last year, an advanced
Point of Resource, from which
to open in a State of full
Preparation at the Commencement
of a second Season would be
altogether impracticable
– If we are to attempt the
Reduction of Seringapatam
then without the Co-operation
of the Allies the Northern Line
of Advance must be abandoned,
& a shorter & safer Line of
Communication resorted to, so as

if possible to atchieve the
Enterprize in a single Campaign
- Under this Supposition we
will suppose that Offensive
Operations against Tippoo have
been determined on - And that
a suitable Heavy train of
Artillery is lodged at Vellore
- That the united Force of
the three Presidencies is to be
employ'd against his Capitol
- That the Reciprocal Arrangements
at Bengal & Bombay have
taken place - That the
Coast is reinforced to the
requisite Degree from the
former Settlements, & that the
Bombay Troops are in readiness
at a convenient Station on the
Malabar Coast - That the
Force to move from the
Carnatic shall be nearly of
the same Strength as the
army that marched against
Banjalore under Ld Cornwallis
and that the Force from
Bombay shall be similar
to that, which joined his
Lordship under General
Abercrombie.

As the Convoy falls on the

Month of May, the Troops
under this Presidency, having
been previously cantoned in
the Centre should assemble in
Camp near Kallagee Nuggur
as soon as possible after the
Monsoon, and on their being
nearly ready to march the
Heavy Train should be sent
forwards under a proper
Escort to Ambore. - It is
presumed then that the Army
might arrive at that Post by the
20th December & proceed with
the Heavy Train, & the whole
of its Equipment for Seringapatam
by the Route of Poonagra &
the Pass of Coonjeram - The
Distance being about 200 Miles
& equally divided by our Line
& Frontier, might be marched
in forty Days, & thus allow of
the Army being at a Station
westerly of Seringapatam
by the Beginning of Feby &
at this Station would allow
of the Bombay Troops joining
with Security & Dispatch by the

Poodachinum Pass, the Operations for the Seige might commence without Delay. –

We shall now take a View of the Considerations which seem more particularly to recommend this General System of Operation.

The Route from Ambore to Sholadgum the Ford opposite to Coveyporam is convenient for the Movements of an Army — And till the Head of the Line should turn off to Punagra, the Enemy could scarcely have the Means of Knowing whether we meant to ascend by Vooriadroog or Coveyporam.

This last Pass is known to have been frequented by large Marine Armies with heavy Baggage — and from late Enquiries & Observation may confidently be deemed practicable – It abounds in Water, & Runs of some Breadth running down it into the Cavery, and as it is scarcely thirty Miles long, and the ascent by it into Mysore is gradual & easy, it is presumed that the Army

with the Train and the whole of the Baggage might clear it in 14 or eight days. —

After clearing the Pass, the Army would advance thro an Open cultivated Country, having one fifth Plantes covered by the Cavalry, in most places not further distant than two or three Miles.

After the Enemy should be beaten in and the Place invested, it is presumed that a Detachment composed of Cavalry & Infantry of sufficient Force to cope with any Army that Tippoo could keep in the Field could be spared from Camp to operate from the Head of the Pass to cover Supplies arriving from the low Countries — and as Lieut. Col. Read would have a flying Detachment in the Baramahal, & the Aid of a few native Battalions might be derived from the Rajah of Travancore, so as to allow of a Detachment being form'd in the Southern Provinces for the purpose of securing the Coimbatore Country, & there co-operating with Lt Col. Read on the Opposite side

of the Cavery, Cattle moving with Supplies of Grain & other Articles from the low Countries might be escorted at the Pass without much difficulty.

From this ~~Survey~~ Survey it will appear that the Route to Coveryporam is so short as to admit of Seringapatam being carried by one Campaign – that as it conducts the Army on the westerly side of the Cavery, it is highly convenient for the Junction of the Bombay Troops – that the Communication from Seringapatam to Coveryporam Pass is so short a Distance as to allow of its being covered by a Detachment of Moderate Strength and that the Pass itself is so situated as to easily become a receptacle for all the Supplies afforded by the Whole of the Southern Provinces the Baramahal Dindigul Cherry Coimbatore Districts – the Baramahal some of the Western Parts of the Carnatic.

There however two Points seem to occur particularly for our Observation.

1st Whether the Army would not find it more convenient to

ascend the Pass without the heavy train, which in such case should follow it to secure what was then the Place should be invested /

2dly Whether it might not be more convenient for the Bombay Troops to join by the Route of Pollegaut Cherry so as to have their Equipment completed from the Southern Provinces; it being very doubtfull whether Conveyance of any kind sufficient to equip a Force of seven or eight Thousand Men is procurable at any time on the Malabar Coast. -

In respect to the 1st Point it is allowed that the Arrangement it suggests relative to the heavy train might be adopted with Advantage had we a convenient Port situated near to Coimbatore Pennagra the most contiguous to it of any we possess, is that two Marches from the Ford, & Tankindoy, the capable of most Protection; is situated so far to the Southward that it is presumed the train if Lodged there, would be at too great a Distance from the Seat of Operation to admit of its joining

with Certainty when wanted. —
Ristnagherry lies still further
W, & the route from it to
the Pass would be exposed to
Annoyance from Woodendung
the Neighbourhood, besides the
Pettah of Ristnagherry is small
& at present crowded with Troops
— In regard to the second Point
stated for Consideration the
difficulty it presents seems to
be of a very serious Nature —
If the Bombay Troops cannot
be equipped on the Malabar
Coast so as to admit of their
ascending the Poodachencum
Pass, means of supplying them
with Conveyance seem to be
scarcely attainable — To furnish
them with Cattle from the Coast at
the Commencement of the Rains
would probably be impracticable
since the several Corps to
march for Pollygautcherry
in Succession so as to assemble
assemble them by the End of
the Year, the united with
Conveyance from the Southern
Provinces, such a Train of
Movement would obstruct the

Enemy of our Designs, & enable him perhaps to frustrate them by throwing Impediments in the way of a Junction.

It may be observed indeed that although it may be found impossible to equip the Bombay Troops on the Malabar Coast to an Extent that would admit their ascending into Mysore with a suitable Train of Artillery & a certain number of Days Provision, yet they might be able to advance to the Foot of the Pass so equipped as to allow of the Army from the Coast sending a Proportion of Conveyance to them from the Neighbourhood of Periakatam, & thus enable them to form a Junction without much Delay. —

Sufficient Light in these Points it is apprehended can be derived only from the Government of Bombay, but it is presumed that by one Mode or another the Junction might be formed, so as to allow of the united Force sitting down before the Place at the proper Season, & commencing the Seige with a Prospect of Success. —

Amongst the Points by which the

Bombay Troops might avoid
Mysore, but by the Bryhoor
Gaut & the Caroor Pass near
the Southern part of the
Wynaud, has not been adverted
to, being deemed less eligible
from many Considerations than
the short & direct line of Advance
from Cannanore by Poodachinum
— The Force employed by L^d
Cornwallis at the Attack of
Seringapatam as drawn from
the Carnatic, Bengal & Bombay
is shewn by the annexed
Statements, & altho it amounted
to about Sixty thousand men,
& was well equipped with Camp^e
it is not to be doubted, but, was
the Emergency really felt, our
India Government, notwithstanding
the War in Europe & its Effects
on this Country would find
themselves equal to those Efforts,
which they so successfully
manifested heretofore. — An Army
of 14000 men was cantoned at
that time since, in the Centre
Division, & it might have been
reinforced speedily by a part
of the Troops on Ceylon — and
supposing that Measures have
been taken to assemble a

Corps of six or eight Native
Battalions at Vizagapatam, &
that the Bombay Government
has been directed to prepare; it is
not altogether impossible but
the object contemplated in these
Marches (should an Attack of the
Enemy be deemed necessary) might
be attempted by next Season.
— Doubts are not entertained here
as to any Difficulties arising
from want of Pecuniary resources,
as the Enterprize if undertaken
would be felt as a national Concern —
The point perhaps the most
apprehended is, whether even if
the temporary Arrangement have
taken place at Bengal, the
Detachment from thence would arrive
in the Carnatic by the End of
the Year. —

On the Coast are Guns &
sufficient light & heavy Train. —
We are at present storing Grain
at Arnee & Vellore, & by the
End of Nov.r the Harvest will be
ready in the Baramahal &
our principal Want therefore
would be Draft & Carriage
Bullocks. — These it is presumed

might be provided in sufficient
Number by the approach of
the proper season, were the
necessary Advances of Cash
to be now made to the
Bullock Owners, & Lt Col Read
directed to take Measures for
assembling the Bunjaries, who
by all accounts would willingly
serve as Carriers with the
Army, drawing the grain from
different Parts of our Country.
With Ld Cornwallis at
Seringapatam there were not
less than Sixty Thousand
Bullocks in the Commissary
Monthly Pay, besides which
he had the means of deriving
supplies from numerous
Bunjaries & the Bazars of
the Allies. -

Here it must be acknowledged
that in preparing to invade
Mysore he might be subject
to a material inconvenience,
which has not been yet attended
to. - Tippoo's Intelligence
is supposed to be good, & the
a Detachment of Bengal
Troops marched not long
since into Malabar without

giving him any serious Alarm, It is not impossible but the Approach of a second Detachment from that Quarter, added to what has passed at the Mauritius, the measures which have been lately taken when he coast, & the Preparations that would be necessary on the Malabar Coast, might apprize him of our Designs, & therefore induce him to anticipate them by giving the first Blow.

Should he Reach the Barrahahal with the view to secure the approaching Crop, he and of course be opposed by the Troops now in readiness to assemble in the Centre; but should he penetrating with our Intention of advancing by Covery Caramanee suddenly descend by Guzzelhatty with the Coimbatore Country, standing a Force with a battering train against Pettipatchery, enter & lay waste the Southern Provinces, our resources might be diminished to a Degree scarcely tolerable — The only remedy against this attack would be a powerful Diversion, & this could be only

effected by a direct attack upon his Capital for the subsist subsistence supplies for a time at least could be drawn only from the Carnatic, assisted with grain from the Northern Circars & Bengal, as supposing his troops to be on the central Path of the Carnatic, & that our Army being advanced to the Frontier, he should find it difficult & penetrate by the Baramahal; he might by a Feint descend hastily by the Pennaty Pass or one of the Passes in its Neighbourhood, & then conduct his Operations so as to subsist himself in our Country, & put it out of our Power to force a Team to the war unless by means of the Invasion before alluded to, which every day would become more difficult. —

Such are the Ideas, which have occurred to the Writer of this Paper on the most practicable mode of attacking Mysore by the united Force of the three Presidencies, assisted by the Native Allies — All Speculative Plans he is sensible must be subject to Modification & Rejection from rising Events. Even a Point outline however

of a general System of Invasion, referring to the Experience of past Campaigns, & the result of Geographical Inquiries, & Reasons for Action & comparative means of Operation, he concerns may be a useful Subject for Contemplation. — Where Resources are to be concentrated from such distant Situations, much time must be required Preparation, & much Thinking to concert & combine. —

Should the Invention attack of Mysore then be an Object really in View, & the Imperfect Examination appear deserving of Attention, the following Memoranda seem to occur for immediate Consideration.

1st No time should be lost in resolving on two distinct general Plans of Attack in Communication with the Commander in Chief in India, & the Commanders in Chief on the Coast at Bombay to be adopted respectively in case of our acting with or without the Allies.

2d The largest Nature Force possible should be assembled

Delay from the Royal of Trincomalee, so as strongly to reinforce Madura, & make it capable with the Repairs that might be speedily given to it, of withstanding an Attack, should Tippoo suddenly enter the Southern Provinces, or on the other hand to reinforce those Provinces so as to allow a Corps sufficiently detached for the Field to scour the Country above mentioned. —

3d Inquiries to be made relative to the present State of Trincomalee & the means taken to ensure its being kept in good repair & well provided with Stores & Provisions. —

4th The present State of the Port on Ceylon should be minutely examined for the purpose of determining whether some part of the European Force now in the Island could not be spared for the Coast should Hostilities commence.

5th Measures to be taken for ascertaining also whether a certain Contribution of the Dutch at the Cape might not without much Hazard be sent to the Coast.

6th Every Gentoo Vessel should be used for sending the French Prisoners from the Coast. —

7th At present about 1000 Men are cantoned in the Centre, & being equipped with Tents & Carriages, & a Field Train could assemble at a short Notice. As a point of further Forwardness, the Heavy Train upon the Coast, should be sent by Bayeux & Villers, so as if possible to have it there before the Rains set in. It is presumed that as the Pallar fills with the Monsoon Boats will be prepared at the Ferry near Covet & Sadras.

8th Bears are now employed to store Villore & Arnee with grain— A considerable Quantity of Paddy should also be collected at Chabron

9th No Pains or Expence should be spared for ascertaining the exact State from time to time of the Works of Seringapatam— What Improvements or Alterations have been made in them since the last War. — Whether from the Repairs now going forward, the Fort is in an Open State, & if so what Parts of the Fort are Open. —Whether the Redoubts which protected Tippoos Camp, & the Works that defended the Island are still remaining, & in a State

of Repair - & whether the Fort of Seringapatam is still in an unfinished State, & ungarrisoned. -

10th To help Paris Blue taken for ascertaining the exact State of the Fort of Bangalore, that is whether the Defences only have been destroyed or whether Breaches have been made in the Walls, & the Scarps of the Bastions, & the Gates taken away so as to render the Place altogether untenable, or whether the Garrison only is withdrawn, the Defences demolished. & the Walls & Works only mined so as to be blown up at a short Notice. - It is a melancholy fact that when Ld Cornwallis arrived at this Presidency in 1791 to take the Command of the Army in person he could not obtain any useful Information relative to the nature & State of the Fort of Bangalore from any Individual whatever, insomuch that he had no Standard by which to proportion his means to the Attack - The Consequence might have been ruinous.

Under the late Return of the Companys Military Establishment

the Native Battalions from
Considerations of Economy have
been each made 1000 Strong.
This formation besides being
too unwieldy for moving efficiently
in the Field, is from the reason
attended with extreme Inconvenience
- The requisite Distribution of the
native Troops to Stations in time
of Peace occasions many of the
Corps to be separated with three
or more Divisions, in consequence
of which they suffer materially
in their Discipline, & cannot
be attended to so particularly
in regard to their Pay Accounts.
In the Field however the
Formation alluded to will be
found still more inconvenient.
- From the Battalions being so
strong the Troops cannot be so
conveniently brigaded. - If a Corps
goes out when Detachment the
Break in the Line will be large,
& from the Corps being few in
Number relatively with the
aggregate Native Force the duties
of Detachment & Escorts will too
frequently occur - Besides if two
Field Pieces only be given to each
Battalion as heretofore (& more

cannot well be attacked by Army
the ordnance will be too thinly
town in the line, & this particularly
when the Proportions of native
Troops in the Field may be
rather small. The only remedy
for this defect seems to be the
formation of Flank Corps, but
this measure when resorted to
has been always found liable
to Objection. — Should the Army
take the Field therefore & the
Proportion of native Infantry
appear to be rather small,
the Privates of each Company
should be reduced to 60, & the
surplus men & the additional
formed into Corps. This
measure if it is true would
require an addition of
Seventeen Officers, but this
Inconvenience would be
more than counterbalanced
by many advantages.

Supplement.

If measures are not in forwardness for assembling a native Detachment at Bidnore it must doubtless be impossible for us to derive the requisite Aid from Bengal by the End of the year. The Marine Battalion & the Cavalry & Artillery expected to arrive soon at Masulipatam will serve only for purposes of Defence in the Northern Circars. — Should Tippoo Sultaun then, or the Instability of him being soon reinforced from Sunkerage or to invade Mysore, other means must be resorted to for assembling the Native Force which such important Undertakings would demand. —

It is supposed as an extreme Case that the political Object in View at Hyderabad would yield to the Necessity of annihilating Tippoo. In this Case the Bengal Regiment at that Capital, & the four Battalions now proceeding thither should be drawn to the Carnatic — the Cause now

11000 Men cantond in the Centre. — The Detachment from Hyderabad would amount in Artillery Native Infantry & Gun Lascars to 4300 — A Battallion of native Grenadiers might be drawn from the Northern Circars, & another from the Baramahal — each of these would consist of 800 —

Lt Col. Rivers Battallion 1000 Strong might be drawn from Trichinopoly — This would give an Army 19500 Strong. But it might be reinforced still further — means Detachments may be found to send all the French Prisoners. — The Remainder of the 24th Dragoons with probably soon arrive from Bombay, & it is said the 101st Regt of Foot is destined for India. Should these Details arrive in the Course of the year two or three Companies of the 101st Regt might be placed in Fort Geo: which with the 24th Dragoons would give it a sufficient Number of

Europeans. — The Remainder
of the 18th Regt might relieve
the 88th at Trincomalee or the
19th at Columbo, so as to allow
one of these Corps now seasoned
to the Climate, coming to the
Coast for Service in the Field.
This Arrangement would also
allow of the 73d Regiment
proceeding to Candy. The
European Infantry for Field
Service would then consist
of 14 strong Regiments amounting
to about 4500 Men — The Total
of the Army would then amount
to 7000 Men. Or should we
be disappointed in the non
Arrival of the 18th Regt it
might still be for Consideration
whether the 3d Regiment
might not be reckoned upon
for the Field.

Or Reasons being taken
to draw off the Detachment
from Hyderabad, Attention should
be paid to the Corps now
forming there under our
Inspection, but much in want
of Arms & Equipments of every kind.

Seinglaps is said to be an
Officer of no Talents Education
or Military Experience. - To
retain an Influence at Hydrabad
then after the regular Battalions
shoud be withdrawn, Seinglaps's
Corps shoud be put in Charge
of a select Officer, & shoud be
part of the Compkanys Service
means shoud be taken to attach
him to the British Interests, &
keep him at the Devotion of our
Resident. -

Europeans of different Professions
are joining this Corps daily from
this Presidency - none shoud be
allowed to join it but those
whom the Resident approves.
This wou'd give an useful
Influence in the Corps, and as
it can only be arm'd & equiped
by Assistance from our
Government the Nizam
would still be dependent
on our aid for a material
Object which would preserve
our Influence at his
Court under certain
Management till we
could again safely trust him
with a regular Force.

Abstract of the General Return of the Army for February 1791 previous to the attack of Bangalore

	Corps	Non Comm.d Rank & File	Total	Horses
European Cavalry	H. M. 19th Reg.t Light Dragoons	269		343
Native Cavalry	Body Guards			
	H. C. 8th Reg.t Native Cavalry			
	— 2nd —			
	— 3rd —	3767		4940
	— 4th —			
	— 5th —			
	Total Cavalry		2036	2283
European Artillery	H. C. 1st Batt.n Coast Artillery	280		
	— 2nd Comp.s 2nd do			
	— Detachment of Bengal Artillery	164		
	Total Artillery		444	
Topasses	Attached to the Coast Artillery	1050		
	— Bengal —	461		
	Total Topasses		1511	
European Infantry	H. M. 36th Regiment			
	— 52nd —			
	— 71st —			
	— 72nd —	3987		
	— 74th —			
	— 76th —			
	H. C. 4th Battalion			
	Total Euro. Infantry		3987	
Bengal Native Infantry	H. C. 1st Batt.n Bengal Volunteers			
	— 2nd —			
	— 3rd Batt.n Bengal Sepoys			
	— 7th —			
	— 13th —	5062		
	— 14th —			
	— 26th —			
	— 28th —			
	Total Bengal Nat. Infantry		5062	
Coast Native Infantry	H. C. 2nd Batt.n Coast N. I.			
	— 4th —			
	— 7th —			
	— 9th —	4773		
	— 13th —			
	— 21st —			
	— 23rd —			
	— 27th —			
	Total Coast Native Infantry		4723	
	Coast Native Pioneers		500	
	General Total		18263	

Abstract of the Force employed under Lord Cornwallis at the Siege of Seringapatam —

		Total
Europe Cavalry	H. M. 19th Light Dragoons	604
Native Cavalry	Body Guards 8th Regiment Cavalry 3rd " "	702
European Artillery	Royal Artillery Bengal "	1545
Native Artificers	Attached to the Artillery	3077
European Infantry	H. M. 36th Regiment " 52nd " 71st " 72nd " 74th " 76th H. C. 4th Corps Battn	4482.
Bengal Native Infantry	H. C. 1st Battn Bengal Volunteers " 3rd Battn Bengal Sepoys " 7th " " " 13th " " " 14th " " " 26th " " " 28th " "	10233
Coast Native Infantry	1st Battn Coast N. I. " 2nd " " " 6th " " " 9th " " " 21st " " " 22nd " " " 23rd " " " 24th "	
	Coast Native Pioneers	1034
	Total Carried forward	21077

Forces under General Harcourt

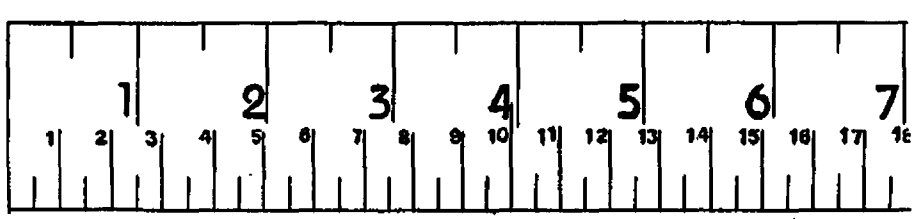
	?? ??
Total brought forward	21077
Bombay Artillery	216
Tascars attached	500
H M 73rd Regiment	
" 75th	2810
" 77th	
H M 1st European Regiment	
Bombay Grenadier Battn	
2nd Battn Bombay Sepoys	
4th "	
6th "	
7th "	5432
10th "	
12th "	
14th "	
General Total	30035

NB The above Force was on the General Roster for the duties of the Siege. Exclusively thereof 5 Native Battalions were Stationed at Bungalore Ossore Rayacotta Tavendroog and other places for the purpose of Covering the communication with the Carnatic and the Northern Countries. Two Coast Battalions also were posted with the Nizam and two Bombay Battalions with Purseram Bhow not included in the above Statement.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1821.



C. Memorandum

in the Deccan and have carried on
Intrigues dangerous in the extreme
to our Interest at that Court -

6th That on ... the death of the
[illegible]
The [illegible] measures [illegible]
Marhatta State [illegible] that
we could [illegible] depend [illegible] that
event rely on their assistance equally
[illegible] against the common Enemy
Tippoo Sultan [illegible] of this
attacking either his possessions or those
of the Nizam - nor is there any
immediate prospect from their
aspect of their becoming, for some time
an efficient Ally.

When we adopt the [illegible] of
Tippoos hostile intentions and consider
the Military Position of his Government
It certainly becomes more a matter
of surprize that we have so long
remained in an unprepared state than
that we should now begin to put ourselves
in a Condition to avert the Consequences
of his designs - So Convinced that any
Military preparations we make with
[illegible] to [illegible] the Attack
is in my Opinion contrary to all
experience and reason: Experience
teaches us that it is by spirited
exertion, not over [illegible] that we
are to [illegible] our Controls [illegible]

Hostile designs of our Neighbours and
Allies. For a time to reason - then striking
the Nervous part of Effort hostile
Intentions Strike with Vigour that
Moment for Your execution when we
are off our Guard & are unprepared.

It is further urged that we
are invited by Encouraging
Letters from Tripoli & Tunis to
declare War & that he will naturally
from Gratitude & War with the Latter
the first Year - [illegible] at length
the Arguments of Prudence for a
Peace at present: Though we are Convinced
of the Justice of the Sultans Cause
& are disposed to the most Strong Vigorous
Measures that We only wait an
Opportunity to Attack us we are
therefore persuaded to prepare ourselves
to Repel this Attack & take
Measures to render a War successful
in the event of its becoming Inevitable,
lest we should hasten an Attack from
the Sultan -

To allow for a Moment that our
State is so Weak and Degraded as
to be a Reluctant Manner of making a
Concession from which we have
Strong Since the Year 1792. Has our Power diminished
since that period and has the
Sultans risen in the same Ratio;
That we are now to dread meeting a

[illegible] Persons in the Province of [illegible] are [illegible] upon us the attack of [illegible] Harbour of the Havannah [illegible] a Peace at the Gates of their Capital and [illegible] even [illegible] are [illegible] ready [illegible] [illegible] Conclusion of the Treaty [illegible] the Hostilities [illegible] [illegible] Salam –

In the Carnatic [illegible] the [illegible] our Revenues are encreasing every Day on the Coast of Malabar and the Provinces ceded to Tippoo and Bombay Castle are in a [illegible] State of Tranquility & nearly Pacificated –

It will be one Hundred [illegible] as we had at the Commencement of last War The Sultaun's Revenue was reduced nearly one half by Lord Cornwallis's Arms, and his Army was at least one Third less in Numbers than they were at the Commencement of last War

The Letter [illegible] Government [illegible] may have [illegible] the Resolutions are no doubt [illegible] Considerable [illegible] by the Resolutions which [illegible] Court of Directors [illegible] –

If all these Advantages [illegible] and reasonable Disposition that Tippoo will never [illegible] to attack the English [illegible] [illegible] Preparations [illegible] Expence of a Part of the Army [illegible] that

but by the creation of new duplicate
seat on them by the Dukes and
Celebrate them by

Second first [illegible] Make him
[illegible] the Speech as they
relate to India [illegible]
[illegible] Commerce [illegible] Customs with them
and to [illegible] Trade beyond the
[illegible] Cape [illegible] Horn and to
[illegible] Knowledge of our Possessions
[illegible] and [illegible] Subject of Trade
[illegible] Thus [illegible] [illegible] Attention
to Canada [illegible] Support [illegible] the
Speech [illegible] Commercial Treaty
[illegible] of the War [illegible] in Europe
Our Attempts will be made to involve
us in Disputes and as that Spirit
and would only appear [illegible]
through the Means of the Sultan
[illegible] Country [illegible] Expect all Know
[illegible] Object and only hope would be
Benefit to G. Britain.—

[illegible] Sir Thos. Mostyn
the War Maintained [illegible] must the
Parliament [illegible] Country to gauge
the Attention of Parliament much that
Expence [illegible] of the Attempts on
Syria were [illegible] on the Continent
but now that all Matters say
Operations are directed against
England would it not be Desirous
to [illegible] your Majesty's Ships
the Means being of Attacking us on
the East, [illegible] the System
[illegible] was [illegible] so favorable to

[illegible] government France
may detach for the service will escape
the vigilance of our Navy is improbable
perhaps hardly impossible – it becomes
therefore the duty of the Government
in this country to [illegible] in the utmost
[illegible] so formidable and threatening
a combination – then is rendered more
[illegible] of a
small party of Frenchmen having
already been received favorably by
the Sultaun by his knowledge of
his having French agents almost
under their own authority – By the
knowledge of the [illegible] having
been the constant subject of discussion
and contemplation both at the Capitals
of the Sultaun and the French Islands
for upwards of two years past were
the Government under such Circum-
-stances not to arm to the utmost
extent its Circumstances would permit
what consequences might not result from
its neglect [illegible]

It is probable also that the Sultaun
will from this Connection have more
correct intelligence of our situation
and that his measures [illegible] taken
with more wisdom from his dependance
on his new friends, who must be able
from their more intimate knowledge
of the subject to form a better judge-
-ment of the measures that would
[illegible]

In short with respect to our

preparations as they are likely to affect the Interest & designs of the French and the Sultan — so [illegible] from [illegible] & [illegible] engagements [illegible] at rest [illegible] all [illegible] from attack — as we assume a formidable [illegible] we cannot [illegible] & Providence [illegible] which [illegible] Three [illegible] from [illegible] Mooring his Squadron as well encrease and at will [illegible] a great Number of French Officers & Engineers from to [illegible] Fortifications & Batteries [illegible] with those exertions we must [illegible] that the least Security or Dread of War [illegible] the Algerine Friends would have [illegible] little disposition to encouraging them to action —

As perfect Silence is necessary to dwell on the third part Stating [illegible] that an offensive War must be [illegible] to require explanation — Therefore previous to the fourth that we cannot carry on an offensive War with the Sultan of the Negroes or Timbuctoo — To understand this requires little more than a Geographical knowledge of the Respective Boundaries with that Country for any person to attend the last —

As it appears that we mean offensive Operations against the Sultan — our Object of course has Capitol by the Capture of which we [illegible] hope to finish the War [illegible] be [illegible] necessary that we keep up a communication [illegible] only with our Colonies

Depots such as Cosse and Pallore and others in the Baramahal could with ease from Capital Madras from which we could occasionally be able to draw Stores Provisions and Treasure — Grain must be sent from Bengal and our Southern Coast by Sea as we could occasionally get supplies by land with the Grain on the Sea we would under these Circumstances have a line of Communication of near three hundred Miles to protect and part of that through an open Country with Posts established with Depots from each other — no force we could ever bring into the field would enable us to do this and the Partial and uncertain supplies which we could get from the Southern provinces on the Malabar Coast would never be of a nature to allow a General Dependence on them Quarters for the Subsistence of a numerous Army and such only could reduce Seringapatam with the Sultaun's whole Army employed as it was will be an object of difficulty —

All the reasoning on the disposition of the Mysore Army is personal to our Interests and we are governing ourselves by Advices from Persons & Inhabitants of this Country to supply our Army — If we suppose things on the Enemy's side same would be

within a short period the English
Government have had reason more
than once to dread that their Efforts to
Conquer, to subdue this unexpected
But the occasional Views of a French
Party of Considerations in the Legislature
Quiet Union, Principals and
Energies are lost in the extreme
to our Interest as of late ... sufficient
Reasons were every wanting to
recommend the great Step in
Contemplation of sending a Body of
our Troops to secure the Good Disposition
in our own favour — This Measure
can never be unattended with the
risk — Result from the Dissensions
at Cowpath the death of Raymond
and the subsequent Divisions among
the French Officers has will be left
at the present Hour perhaps at
any other period But risk or not
the necessity appears paramount
The ultimate Consequence of the
Alliance has been shown and
therefore every Measure should be
adopted that will tend to secure it
on a firm & lasting Basis now
is the favourable Opportunity that
this Measure will be adopted strongly
Item our Force — Six Battalion
& two Companies of Artillery
& the Regiments Staff & Number
of our Government will of course
be raised to make an increase

excede her subsidy & the Connection is permanently established. It will give an Increase of Energy to the English on this Coast - Until a like equality be established between the Settlements of the two Nations on that Side of India -

The last but most material Reason is, That they were a most useful Ally in the last War with Tippoo Sultan and it can be doing but little Justice to the Merits of the Bombay Government which happened soon after that Peace has involved that State in a Scene of continual Troubles that has had the effect of rendering them on a great Measure useless as an Ally or equally Certain. From a review of events since that period - It appears that at no time, since the Bombay Government have performed the engagements agreeably to the Treaties and Alliances with the English and M. Rajahs, now does there appear at the present Moment any immediate prospect of a permanent Alliance with the Government -

Under the Rule of the Case
I would on no account have been the
Knight of all unlucky Ill-Allow of any
Infraction of exacting Jealousy
in a Town which from Internal
Divisions had lost the ability for ing
an efficient Belly for Resistance, &
at the same time Constitutional a
more Hostile Connection with the
Nizam — a Connection which had
never had made more necessary
by attacking the Nizam, few years
after the Conclusion of the Peace of
Seringapatam & almost whilst the
Ratifications were passing: what great
Benefit could we expect from our
Triple Alliance on the event of
Another War with the Sultan when
our Two Allies made War each other?

Tho' Independant of other
Causes the Marathas from their
Situation are not this Day such
a Dangerous Enemy or so useful a Friend
as the Nizam and their Connection
though highly desirable is for that
Circumstance alone only entitled to
Secondary Consideration —

I have now stated what
reasoning as occurred on the
facts I at first assumed. It appears
from all I have said that the
present Preparations are the result
of sound Judgement and that they

are as far as they relate to the Sultan
for more likely to deter them to
Anticipate Attacks as they relate to the
Nizam: they appear likely to give
us a Strength and Importance on
this Quarter hitherto unknown
as they relate to the French & Think
they are calculated to Counteract
their projects, and should these have
the effect of producing a War to give
Success to our Arms.—

That that event is most
deserable at the present Moment
I will readily admit but it is to
be best avoided by Vigorous Prepara-
tions — The expence of such measure
Can never be Mentioned when
the Objects to be answered are
Considered and perhaps the more
Soon our Treasury The more
Second Policy will require Spirited
exertion to Cover our distrips.—

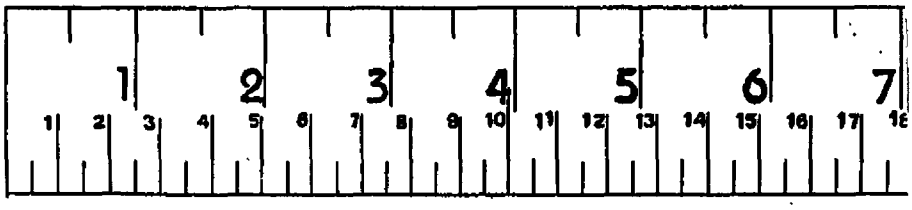
India 15 September 1798—

John Malcolm

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1039.



28th Nov.

Intelligence by a Person who left Seringapatam Eighteen Days since

Tippoo is extremely uneasy on account of the Information relative to the Defeat of the French Fleet at Alexandria, & the little Prospect he now has of being soon succoured by the Reinforcements promised him by the French. —

He has positive Information of the great military Preparations going on in the Carnatic, & is aparid in his own Mind that the English intend to attack him without Delay. — His own Designs not being matured, he is desirous at present to avoid War, & on this account he means to put himself in a State of Preparation only, & wait the Motions of the English. With a View to his Plan he has taken measures to augment his Infantry by 8000 Men, & to recruit his Cavalry to the Number of 30000 besides which from the Habit of Friendship, which subsist between him & Scindiah he expects by means of this person to receive the

assistance of 20,000 Mahratta Horse. He is also expecting 20,000 Men who are in Plundering, & having sent for three principal Commandants, who frequent the Mysore Country presented them each with an Elephant, took Engagements from them, by which they are bound to supply him with 50000 Bullocks. —

For some time past he has been employ'd in repairing the works of Seringapatam, & in consequence the Fort is in an unfinish'd State, & conceiving it might fall if attacked by the English, he has prepared Chittledroog & Gajoonda for the Reception of his Family & Treasure; thus meaning to risk the Fortune in Person should his Capital be besieged. — If his Family & Treasure however no Part is yet removed from Seringapatam — What he has with the greatest Secrecy issued & the Print Master at Seringapatam the Coins

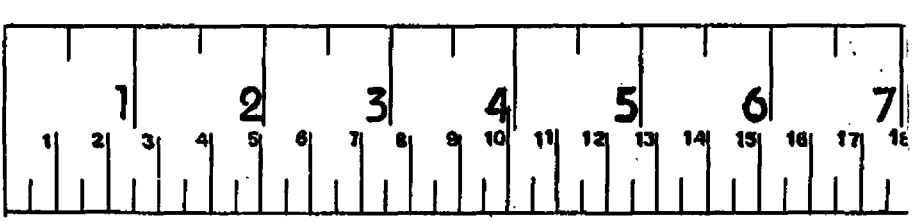
Bullion & Silver sufficient for thirty Lacs of Sultanee Pagodas. A Kiladar with 200 Men is again established at Bangalore, & Appearances indicate that the Place will be refortified. -

In order that his Troops may be ready to act in the event of the English commencing Hostilities he has stationed in different Places in the Combatore ~~Country~~ about 3000 Horse, & a few Infantry, & a Body of Peons with Orders to enter the Southern Provinces, & Ravage them from Tellichirdy to Tennevelly. 5000 Horse are also distributed in the Districts of Malwagh, & that Neighbourhood with similar Orders for the Purpose of Plundering the Carnatic. Meadoo Khan, & Ghazu Khans Son, who command the Best Horse are particularly cautioned to have their Corps in readiness for Predatory Service.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1054.



As the Preparations made by yourselves & our hostile Neighbor render War a probable Event & the Season for military Operations is near at hand, and we are still unfurnished with any Plan of offensive War against Tippoo Sultaun from Bengal I think it highly expedient that we should without Delay take into our most serious Consideration our present critical Situation with a View to the being prepared with a systematic and combined Plan of Attack upon the Dominions of the Sultaun I therefore request the Commander in Chief will turn this Matter in his Mind and favor us with his Sentiments thereon, that in order to facilitate to him the Means of complying with my Request, I desire to assume the following Data which by confining the Subject within certain Limits, may enable him to form his Ideas for the Arrangement of such a Plan with more Precision than if it were left quite at large

I presume that by the end of Jan.y our Army will be augmented nearly by 6 or 8000 Men that all the necessary Stores for the Army and battering Train will be collected at Bellore or in its neighborhood by the 20th Jan.y That by the same Period the Army will be in Readiness to take the Field and encamp, and that in the course of this Month 4 or 500 native Infantry may be expected to arrive upon the Coast from Bengal. I will also assume that a subsidiary Army from the Nizam consisting of Col. Roberts Detachment of 6000 Men the same Number of the Nizams best Infantry and a considerable Body of his Cavalry shall arrive at Rirpah by the 10th Feb.y and be in Readiness to form a Junction with our main Army at such Point as the Commander in Chief shall fix, and afterwards to proceed under his Direction to the Siege of Seringapatam

In addition to this Force Stretton upon a Bombay Army of 6000 Men being prepared to ascend the Western Gauts, and cooperate with the main Army in the Attack of Seringapatam. If the 4500 Men supposed to be upon their Voyage from Europe to and the Cape of India should only calculate upon the immediate Service of the 1500 from the Cape who from the last advices from Bengal may be expected to arrive by the middle of this Month. O

* and to be obtained from Bombay the Government engaging to pay the 50000 £ to be in readiness for the month of

And as the men have had an opportunity of being relieved from having [illegible] some time at the Cape, I would reckon that a Corps consisting of about 1000 of them Troops may be employed in the Field By this computation the Army for the field including the Troops on the Coast the Corps under Col Roberts the expected reinforcement from Bengal, & the Force from the Mediterranean

would amount to nearly
38,000 -

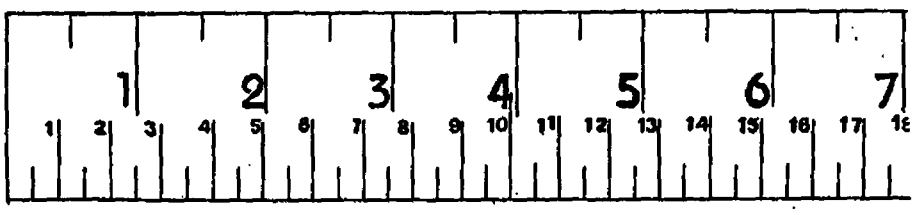
I am aware that the
Commander in Chief in
India has been requested
to digest a penal System
of Discipline against Mutiny
& that when completed it
may be transmitted to us
in order that the Supreme
Govt may have the means
of ascertaining how far it
may meet the Exigencies
of this Post - I am
with the same Opinion that
of the Commander in Chief

on the Chart given. The
Subject matter considered
& arranges his ideas into
a general plan of attack
& be submitted to Govt. The
most desirable consequence
may attend the result

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1064.



as the Preparations made by ourselves, & our hostile Neighbour render War a probable Event; and as the Season for military Operations is near at Hand, & we are still unfurnished with any Plan of Offensive War against Tippoo Sultaun from Bengal I deem it highly expedient that we should without Delay take into our most serious Consideration our present actual Situation with a View to the being prepared with a Systematic concerted Plan of Attack upon the Dominions of

the Saltaun... I therefore request the Commander in Chief will turn his Matter in his mind & form an with his Sentiments thereon; And in order to facilitate to him the means of complying with my request, I desire to assume the following Data, which by confining the Subject within certain limits, may enable him to form his Ideas on the Arrangement of such a Plan with more Accuracy & if it were left quite at large. I presume that by the End of this Month our Army will be augmented nearly to 13000 Men, that all the necessary

stores for the Army & Battering Train will be collected at Vellore or on its neighbourhood by the 20th Inst. that by the same Period the Army will be in Readiness to take the Field, & encamp that in the Course of this Month 9000 Native Infantry may be expected to arrive upon the Coast from Bengal, & that the whole of the Bullocks for the general Equipment amounting to 50,000 will be in Readiness by the Middle of January. I will also assume that a Subsidiary Army from the Nizam consisting of Col. Roberts's Detachment of

two Men, of the same Number of the Nizams best Infantry, and a considerable Body of his Cavalry shall arrive at Kistnah by the 10th of Jan.y and be in readiness to form a Junction with our Main Army at such Point as the Commander in Chief shall fix, & afterwards to proceed under his Direction to the Seige of Seringapatam — In Addition to this Force I reckon upon a Bombay Army of two Men being prepared to ascend the Ghauts western Ghauts, and cooperate with the Main Army in the Attack of Seringapatam

2

Of the 4500 Men supposed to be upon their Voyage from Europe the Cape to India I wish only calculate upon the immediate Service of the 1500 from the Cape, the from the late Troops from Bengal may be expected to arrive by the Middle of this Month, & as the Men have had an Opportunity of being seasoned from having served some time at the Cape, I would reckon that a Corps consisting of about 1000 of these Troops may be employed in the Field. By this Computation the Army for the Field including the Troops on

the Coast, the Corps under Col.
Roberts the expected Reinforcement
from Bengal, the Force from the
Malabar Coast would amount to
nearly 30,000 Men.

I am aware that the Commander
in Chief on India has been requested
to digest a general System of
Operation against Mysore, that
when completed it may be
transmitted Home in order that
the Supreme Government may
have the means of ascertaining
how far it may meet the
sentiments of their Government.

Dear Sir I am of Opinion
that if the Commander in Chief
on the Coast gives the Subject
mature Consideration, & arranges
his Ideas with a general Plan
of Attack to be submitted to
Government the most desirable
consequences may attend the
Result. ——

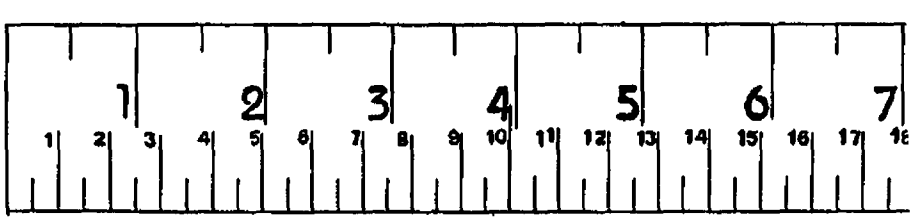
I am Dear Sir
Your most Obedt Hble Servt
(signed) Clive

4 December
1795

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1055-6.



Memdm

There is reason to believe that some of the people who attend the Durgah at Nagore, called Rauta Wally ka Burgah, are employed by Tippoo Sultaun in forwarding Letters and Intelligence to and from Seringapatam & there seems advisable that a Guard should be kept upon that quarter, during the present Crisis. Three of the Hircarrahs belonging to that Durgah are more particularly engaged in the Business, their names are stated to be Kadir Khan, Allenjee Khan, and Mongodeen Khan. Perhaps without giving them, or any of the rest of the people about the Durgah the least cause of alarm, means might be devised for intercepting all Letters

passing

passing through their lands. This
business should be conducted with
address & prudence, lest the parties
having sight should spread the report:
and it is not so advisable to stop any
this channel of intelligence to Tippoo
as it is to avail ourselves of it, as far
as may be practicable, for the purpose
of detecting his intrigues and Designs
. There arrived some time
ago at Vizagapatam a
person named Syed Ismail, who was
a Hanoverian by birth, by trade a Merch-
ant, or in other words a Spy. Certain
circumstances have occasioned delays
& not entirely to prevent his voyage.
This person may still be at Vizag,
and may be in that case be worth the
looking after

A person of the name of

of

of Hanchi Mahakim; attended by four Hircarrahs, is said to be now residing some Days at Madras, in the character of a news-writer or Spy on the part of Tippoo.

Dec[r] 16. 1790

Cha[s] Cornwallis

Triplicate

Memorandum

There is reason to believe that some of the people who attend the Dargah at Ajmere, called Kadeemy to the Dargah, are employed by Fajjoo Khan in forwarding letters and intelligence to and from Scindiah. It therefore seems advisable that a strict eye should be kept upon that quarter during the present crisis. Three of the Khadems or Servants belonging to that Dargah are now particularly engaged in conducting this business. Their names are stated to be Khadir Khan, Khezir Khan, and Moyadeen Khan. Perhaps without giving them or any of the rest of the people about the Dargah the least cause of alarm, means might be devised for intercepting all letters passing through their hands. The affair however

should be conducted with address and prudence lest the Parties, taking fright, should quit the place: and it is not so desirable to stop up this channel of Intelligence to Tippoo, as it is to avail ourselves of it, as far as may be practicable, for the purpose of detecting his intrigues and designs.

There arrived sometime ago at Nagore from Seringapatam a person named Syed Nuthur, who was to have come hither by sea as a news writer or, in other words a Spy. Certain circumstances have occurred to delay, if not entirely to prevent his Voyage; This person may still be at Nagore, and may on that case be worth the looking after.

A person of the name of Shaikh Ibrahim, attended by four Arukanahs, is said to be now

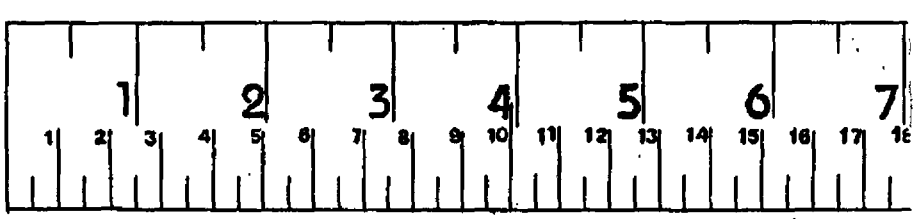
residing secretly at Madras, in the character of a News Writer or Spy on the part of Tippoo.—

Calcutta,
Dec: 10th 1798.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1042.



Fort St George, 11th Dec. 1798.

In consequence of the Preceding Minute of the 4th Instant, I have turned my thoughts to a System of operations for invading Mysore, - and although I have weighed deliberately the relative advantages & disadvantages of the two Main lines of advance, that to the Northward by Bangalore, & that to the Southward by the Pass of Changama - combining the present situation of things with the general circumstances under which Tippoo's dominions were invaded last War - contemplated the causes which for the attack of Seringapatam then rendered a second campaign above the Ghauts unavoidable, and lastly, compared the forces which we shall now be probably able to assemble, with that formerly employed, I shall content myself with submitting the result of my enquiries into a subject so comprehensive & various rather than

(1042)

Shall detail circumstantially the several considerations which have occurred to influence my opinion

I take it for granted that it is the wish of the Supreme Government, should not intervening events render War unnecessary, that we should if possible take Steps to Springe-patam by the ensuing Season - that our Army will consist of nearly the force enumerated by the President - that a Corps of the Bengal Infantry, as well as Cavalry may accompany Colonel Stuart - that the Bombay Troops will proceed by the Pondicherry Coast the same as last Year - that the Cooperation of the Mahrattas is not to be looked for at the commencement of the Campaign, altho' they may possibly be prevailed upon to join us as it verges towards a close - that the numberless concurring accounts we have received of Your Bangalore being in an untenable state are true, and that with every exertion our preparations may be so advanced as to allow of the

Corps

Upon detail will evidently the several considerations which have occurred to influence my opinion.

I take it for granted that it is the wish of the Supreme Government, should not intervening events render War unnecessary, that we should if possible take Seige to Seringapatam by the present Season — that our Army will consist of nearly the force enumerated by the President — that a Corps of the Bengal Infantry, as well as Cavalry may accompany Colonel Stevenson — that the Bombay troops will proceed by the Gooddachcherum Ghaut the same as last Year — that the Cooperation of the Marattoes is not to be looked for at the commencement of the Campaign, although they may possibly be prevailed upon to join us as it verges towards a close — that the numberless concurring accounts we have received of Poor & Bangalore being in an untenable state are true, and that with every exertion our preparations may be so advanced as to allow of the

to pass

Troops proceeding from Vellore about the beginning of February. These points premised I hesitate not to offer it as my opinion that our own Troops & the Force from Hydrabad will not be sufficient to invest Seringapatam so completely as to shut Tippoo's Army into the Island, or even to encompass the place to the degree which we did last War, when we had the assistance of two Armies of Marattoes; & that consequently during the attacks, he would be enabled to keep a certain Force in the Field for the purpose of either annoying us during the Siege - guarding the surrounding Country, to prevent us from receiving supplies, or for ravaging different parts of our Territory; and that such being the case, in advancing to Seringapatam, we should be obliged to depend for subsisting the Troops, almost entirely on the quantity of provisions we should be enable to carry forward with us from the Carnatic. —

From

From a communication of Rendezvous in the Baramahal, it appears that Seringapatam may be reached in an equal number of days by the route of Lanyporam & that of Bangalore, should no unexpected difficulties be met with on the Lanyporam Pass — and although the former line of advance is evidently most secure, being supported by the Lanyporam, and connects our communication with our own Territory — Nevertheless, as it has never been frequented by our Troops, except at a very remote period, I am induced to prefer the latter by Hosur & Bangalore, which is well known & sufficiently open for the unobstructed movement of the most numerous Army.

I am now to examine, which may be the most eligible mode of forming a junction with the force from Hydrabad.

I conclude that when our Army moves forward from the vicinity of Bellary it

must

From Hydrabad
to Shantagoor 66
" Gurgaut 98
Rendezvous at 90
Rendezgaut 40
Caddapah 80
Total British Miles 240

From Caddapah
to Gurramcondah 58
Rayandroog 55
Bangalore 40
Total British Miles 153

must be accompanied by the Heavy Guns - and that as the assistance Tangatore Tippoo's Army will there afford is but inconsiderable. Should the Hyderabad Force there, previously assembled at Cuddapah, proceed to enter Tippoo's territories by the direct route at such a period as to allow of its marching the vicinity of Bangalore about the same time that the troops from the Carnatic arrive there, Tippoo could not fail of being early apprized of their approach, and by placing himself between the two Armies might attack the weakest with a fair prospect of success - or should he, choosing rather to watch the motions of the Bombay Army from the Carnatic, in person, detach Cummer ul Deen, who has shewn himself a good Officer against Colonel Roberts, he might harrass the detachment to such a degree as to render it little efficient by the time it reached its destination - and for the same

Army be pursued to any distance to the Northward the Season the principal, would be extremely inconvenient not only from the loss of time but from the difficulties & casualties which would be experienced in our marching such a circuitous march encumbered with the heavy Train. — Rather than incur the hazard of such consequences therefore from moving by the direct route, I would recommend that the Hyderabad Force should advance from Cuddapah by the ancient road of Sidout, the Railway pass which is reported practicable for an Army, Shipetty Chittoor &c, and the more so, as if this Force leaves Cuddapah by the 10th January it may be at a Station near Darrapolum, or Vellore in sufficient time to accord with the Main Army; Lieut. Colonel Roberts may have the means of completing his equipment from our Magazines should he have experienced

From Cuddapah to
Railway 50
Rayachoor 95
Mantralayam 47
Jagladdy 98
Vellore 70
Total 190 Miles or
19 Stages and 1
Halting Day

any

any losses or casualties in the course of so long a March.—
As supposing the Hydrabad force
shou'd leave Cuddapah at the
time above stated, I would
suppose that the Main Army
should have fallen + on the
10th February, and that Col
Roberts should advance from
the neighbourhood of Chittyghur
by Rednadurgum, and regulate
his movements so as to have
the junction formed near
Bangalore, when we should
make a halt a time.— By
the roads of Amboor, Kan-
-nungalum & Ploor the
Main Army might reach
Bangalore by the 9th February
& Seringapatam by the
19th March; and thus by a
reasonable calculation, we
should have a period of at
least six Weeks for the Siege.
—From Bangalore our route
would be either by Chenna-
-patam or Hosliadroog,— both
roads are practicable for an
Army with a Battering Train
—that by Chunnapatam is
reported to be the best—but

+ about 10 o'Clock
to Amboor 22
Kannungalum 5½
Ploor 5½
near Bangalore 20
Total 165 Miles or
16 Marches and two
short days' —

Bangalore
to Caggary 28
Hosliadroog — 18
Seringapatam 22
Total 88½ Miles or
9 Marches & two
Reading days —

that by Hostilities may,
all things considered, be deemed
the most convenient.

A part of the Troops
of Seringapatam are said to
have been much impaired
since last Year, whilst other
parts are reported to be in a
defective state, from the
intended repairs not having
been completed, ih may be
difficult to determine which
Face of the Fort should be
attacked. The Eastern and
Western however, particularly on
the Southern side, wile
probably be found most
Vulnerable, and also most
convenient for the junction
with the Troops from the
Malabar Coast. Inclining
the Faces to be attacked the
principal objects will be
to avoid the necessity of a
great expenditure of Ammuni-
-tion, and of much delay
in laying the Place open to
an Assault.

In submitting
this general mode of Operation
I am not insensible that

it

a The Bombay Troops leaving Cannanore the latter end of February and advancing by the top of the Poodachundy Pass in to the Neighbourhood of Seringapatam by the 10th of March, might join the Grand Army on the 11th of that Month.

It is liable to objection particularly in one respect, namely, that it does not establish any line of communication between Seringapatam & our own Territory or any other place of resource for the purpose of supplying the troops with provisions during the operations of the Siege.—

As the Season will be so far advanced before we can begin our March — as Tippoo will probably have a considerable Force in the Field during the attack, and as we could not probably delay to make ourselves masters of Sannoor, Outradroog & Bundydroog, all which posts must in our possession when we advanced to the attack of Tippoo's Capital last War, I apprehend that we should not have the means of forming a chain of Posts to connect with our own territory — and that consequently every exertion we could make to establish a secure line of communication with it would be fruitless.

It is proposed however that Lieut. Col. Read shall have a detachment in the field in the absence of the Army in advance, and if on reaching Ghoree Bungalow, they shall be found in such a state as to allow of their being expeditiously rendered tenable, measures may be taken for the provision & Garrisons placed in them accordingly.* But if on examining these Forts, repairing them should appear to be impracticable, our attention must then be directed towards the Caungsonam pass with the view if possible to forward supplies to the Army by that route.

Under this Plan a detachment consisting of a Party of Europeans & two Battns of Sepoys might be fitted out from Trichinopoly completely with Artillery to co-operate with Col. Read upon the Army, & assist him in collecting the Grain and forwarding it up the Pass, according to such systems of

* with the view that while the Army should be in advance Col. Read should be carrying on the collection in his power for storing Bungalow with grain to be conveyed on to the Army by means of Bullocks or Elephants, should circumstances be so favourable as to allow of such mode of supplies by this route.

manner as might be con-
: ected with the Grand Army
engaged in the Siege. - Besides
I trust we that the Marattas
might join us during the
attack, bringing us supplies
along with them, / the most
Southern part of their Terri-
since the last Mar. bridg
: tory, / scarcely 200 miles from
Seringapatam / and that
were any quantity of Rice
collected at Cannanore or
Tellicherry, we might have
the means of bringing it up
the Ghauts for the use of the
Troops. - O.)

Such is the mode
of proceeding which I would
recommend, if we are to
attack Seringapatam this
season, and our preparations
can be completed by the
period before alluded to.
- As approaching the Siege
in a formal manner by
establishing a secure line
of communication with
our own Territory will -
probably be found im-
practicable, engaging in
the enterprize in the man-
ner I have proposed will
doubtless

doubtless be attended with some hazard; the expediency of making the attempt therefore, will be judged of by the apparent urgency of the moment, and, the benefits to be experienced from success.

The accompanying sketch of the several countries to which this paper refers, contains a delineation of the various routes alluded to, and may, serve more particularly to illustrate the different parts of the proposed.

Chas. Rapkin

1042

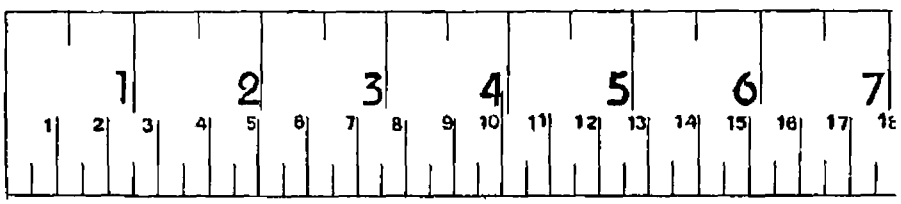
Paper communicated by Col. Bloxham 14. Dec. 1829

to the Lieutenant Governor

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1063.



Decr 18th 1798

In Consequence of the Rt Honble the President's Minute of the 4th Instant - I have turned my Thoughts to a System of Operations for invading Mysore - and altho I have weighed deliberately the relative advantages & Disadvantages of the two Main Lines of Advance, that to the Northward by Bangalore & that to the Southward by the Pass of Caveypooram - contrasted the present Situation of Things with the general Circumstances under which Tippoo's Provinces were invaded in War - contemplated the Causes which for the attack of Seringapatam then rendered a second Campaign above the Ghauts unavoidable, & lastly compared the Force which

we shall now be practically able to assemble, with that formerly employd, I shall content myself with submitting the Result of my Inquiries into a Subject so comprehensive & Various, rather than detail minutely the several Considerations which have occurd to me in forming my Opinions. —

I take it for granted that it is the Wish of the Supreme Government, should not intervening Events render War unnecessary, that we shou'd if possible lay Seige to Seringapatam by the present season — That our Army will consist of nearly the Force enumerated by the President — That a Corps of the Nizams Infantry as well as Cavalry may accompany Colonel Roberts. — That the Bombay Troops will ascend by the Poodicherry Ghaut the same as last Year. — That the Cooperation of the Marattas is not to be looked

for at the Commencement of the Campaign, altho they may possibly be prevailed upon to join us as it regards Forces alone. That the inevitable, encreasing Accounts we have received of Jesse & Company's being in an untenable State are true; & that with every Exertion our Preparations may be so advanced as to allow of the Troops proceeding from Vellore early in February — These Points premised I hesitate not to offer it as my Opinion that our own Troops & the Force from Hyderabad will not be sufficient to invest Seringapatam so completely as to shut it's Inhabitants Army with the Sword or even to cause, by the Place, the Disgrace which we did last War; when we had the further Assistance of two Armies of Mahrattas; and that consequently during the Attack we would be enabled to keep a

certain Force in the Field for the purpose of either annoying us during the Siege - preventing the Surrounding Country, & thereby us from receiving supplies or foraging different parts of the Country; and that such being the Case, in advancing to Seringapatam we should be obliged to depend for subsisting the Troops, almost entirely on the Quantity of Provisions we should be enabled to carry forwards with us from the Carnatic, which ought to be 40 days for the fighting Men, & 20 for the Followers, commencing from our Arrival before the Place, which Accompanied may be relied to last Sixty. -

From Caveripauk to a convenient Point of Rendezvous on the Baramahal, it appears that Seringapatam may be reached in an equal number of Days, by the Route of Caveripauk & that of Bangalore should no unexpected Difficulties be met with in the Caveripauk

2

for – and also the former line of advance is undoubtedly most open being supported by the Convoy, & connecting very conveniently with our own Territory;

Nevertheless as it has never been represented by our Troops except at a very remote Period, I am induced to prefer the Letter by those of Bangalore, which is well known & frequently seen for the most direct Movement of the most numerous Army –

Besides I conceive that this Northern route will decidedly be most satisfactory to his Highness the Nizams Troops –

I am now to examine which may be the most eligible Track for forming a Junction with the Force from Hyderabad

I conclude that when our Army moves forward from the Vicinity of Vellore it must be accompanied by the Heavy Train, and that as we approach Bangalore Tippoos Army will shew itself in that Neighbourhood

– Should the Hyderabad Force then previously assembled at Kurnoolly proceed to enter Tippoos Territory

† From Hyderabad
to Khanpoor ... 16
Canjatte 28
Ike Kistnah 20
Rundyat – 46
Cuddebah 80
Total Carried Miles 240

From Caddepah
to Jurrumcondah . . 55
Oymandroog 55
Bangalore 40
Total British miles 153

by the direct Route at such a
Period as it allows of his reaching
the Vicinity of Bangalore about
the same time that the Troops
from the Carnatic arrive there;
Tippoo could not fail of being
early apprized of their approach,
& by placing himself between
the two Bodies might attack
the Weakest with a fair Prospect
of Success. — It should he
choosing rather to watch the
Motions of the Main Army
from the Carnatic in Person,
detach Cummeer Oodeen (who
has shewn himself a good Officer)
against Col. Abbott, he might
transport the Detachment to such
a Degree as to render it little
Efficient by the time it reached
its Destination — And for the
Carnatic Army to proceed
to any Distance to the
Northward to leave the
Junction, would be extremely
inconvenient, not only from
the Loss of time, but from the
Difficulties & Casualties which
would be experienced in our making
such a circuitous March —
encumbered with the Heavy
Train. Better than this

In Regard of such Consequences Resulting, instead of moving by the direct Route, I would recommend that the Hyderabad Force should advance from Cuddapah by the same Road of Sedivout the Cuddapah Pass which is reported practicable for an Army; Trichinopoly Pettah &c & the more so as if this Force leaves Cuddapah by the 16 January it may be at a Station near Santyhur or Vellore in sufficient time to ascend into Mysore at the same Period with the main army; besides Col. Roberts may have the means of completing his Equipment from our Magazines should he have experienced any Loss or Casualties in the Course of his long March. — Supposing the Hyderabad Force then to leave Cuddapah at the time above stated, & that the Main Army should be in readiness to leave Vellore on the 16th February, I would propose that Col. Roberts with the Nizams Force should follow our Route this far

† From Cuddapah
to Culvaray 50
Rampoor 25
Varkatagherry 17
Trichinopoly 28
Vellore 70
190 Miles

19 Marches & 4 halting Days

† From Vellore
to Amboor 32
Arcot 57
Ongole 56
New Bunpalore 20
165 Miles

16 Marches & two halting Days

Boramahal — It may be observed indeed, that the Colonel might advance from the Neighbourhood of Sankaran by Pednadurgam & negotiate his Movements so as to join us near Bangalore, but altho' this mode might have the added Strength from accidental Bodies of Damage, yet under particular Circumstances respecting Tippoo Sultan, it might not be the Arm Stand, & should not therefore in my Opinion be united

By the Route of Ambour Vaemungalam & Vellore the Army might reach Bangalore by the 27th of February & Seringapatam by the 13th March & Thus by a reasonable Calculation we should have allowed 4 Weeks for the Siege — From Bangalore our Route would be either by Chinnapatam or Hoshadroog both Roads are practicable for an Army with a battering Train. And by Chinnapatam as reported to us the next to the Hoshadroog may all things considered, be deemed the most convenient. —

As part of the works at Seringapatam & did Dian were much improved since

From Bangalore
to Magry 28
Hoshadroog 18
Seringapatam 42
is the 88 miles
by Mr. Roberts Info having Days

The Bombay Troops leaving Cannanore the latter end of February and advancing to the Southward of Periapatam by the 15th March, might join the Grand Army on the 14th at Mait

Last [illegible] Mediterranean P. I are [illegible] to be in a Defensive State from a certain Appearance not having been completed, it may be supposed that Some of the Men of War will be attached. The Western Coast however, particularly on the Southern Side with probably be found most serviceable, & certainly most ornamental for the Junction with the Troops from the Malabar Coast.

In chusing the Place of the intended Principal Depot will be to avoid the Necessity of a great Expenditure of Ammunition, and of much Delay in Carrying the Place upon it an Assault.

Something like [illegible] mode of Operation seems not impossible that it is liable to Objection, particularly more Respect, namely, that it does not interdict any Line of Communication between Seringapatam and our own Country, or any other Place of Resource for the Purpose supplying the Troops with Provisions during the Continuance of the Siege.

to the Enemy until we so far
advanced before we can begin our
March - the Peishwa will probably
have a considerable Force in the
Field during the attack, and as
we could not possibly delay to
make ourselves Masters of
Savendroog, Ootradroog & Hundydroog,
all which Forts were in our Possession
when we advanced to the attack of Seringa-
patam last War, I apprehend
that we should not have the
means of forming a Chain of Posts
to connect with the Country on
this Coast, & that consequently
every Exertion we could make to
establish a Secure line of
Communication with it would be
fruitless. — It is proposed therefore
that a Detachment of the Army shall leave
Detachment in the Field in the
Absence of the Army and upon
reaching Arnee & Bangalore
they should be found in such a
State as to allow of their being
expeditiously rendered tenable,
means may be taken for the
purpose, & the Garrisons placed
in them accordingly, with the View
that while we should be in advance

If a Road should be made
to this Town for
Stores Ammunition and
Guns it will be carried to the
Army by means of Sledges
or Waggons &c, And circumstances
be so favorable as to allow
of our using Measures for
Realizing Success by that
Mode.

But if on examining the
Roads repairing them should
appear to be impracticable
our Attention must therefore be
directed towards the Enemy
Main Body with the View
if possible to forward Supplies
to the Army by that Route.

Under this Plan a
Detachment consisting of a
Party of Europeans and two
Battalions of Sepoys might
be sent out from Trichinopoly
they are with Instructions to
Cooperate with Col. Wood
when the Enemy shall join
in Attacking the Force under
it and the Party according to
System of Measures as might

be encamped with the grand army engaged in the seige.

Besides a Quantity of the Provisions which we might be able to derive from the Territory under this Province I reckon that the Mahrattas might join us during the attack bringing us supplies along with them (the most southern part of their Territory since the last War being scarcely 200 miles from Seringapatam) and that we could procure considerable quantities of Rice & other Articles of Provision collected at Calicut Cannanore & Tellicherry we might have the means of bringing it up the South for the use of the South, — Should large supplies we want to procure, It would be practicable I understand to transport Grain &c in Boats to Chicacole, twelve miles inland

near the Post of the Pond
- Chemin Pass, from whence it
might be conveyed to Penobscot
(perhaps by the Distance of
the Carrying Places Portage)
but in all Events by our
Boats Cattle being sent for
the purpose; and the Convey
from thence could be little
Difficult, especially if our
Attack is to be made on
the South West part of the
Fortifications, as the
Distance does not exceed
45 Miles — a Communication
so that, that supposing there
are no intermediate Country
Forts, it might be well
secured by a few Redoubts.
— Such are the Modes of
Proceeding which I would
recommend to be severally
adopted according to
Circumstances if we are to
attack Penobscot this Season, and our Operations
can be completed by the

Send before stated,

as approaching the Place in a formal Manner by establishing a secure line of Communication with our own Territory on this side of India with which may be found impracticable, & securing a Channel of supply from the Malabar Coast must depend upon the success of our Intercourse to lay in a large Stock of Provisions at the Places before mentioned.

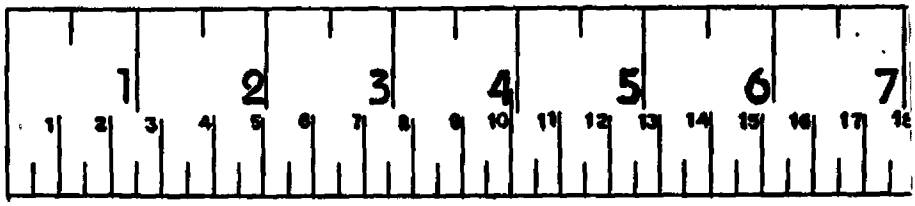
Engaging in the Enterprize are doubtless be attended with some degree of Risk, and the Expediency of making the attempt therefore with be judged of by the apparent urgency of the moment, & the Benefits to be experienced from success.

The accompanying Sketch of the several Counties to which this Paper refers, contains a Delineation of the various Routes alluded to, & may serve more particularly to illustrate the Red Present Seats of the Clan, indicated.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1100.



During the late War, the Poligars in the Eastern Division of the Tinnevelly Country, have manifested a greater degree of disregard to the Authority of Government, than those in the Western Districts,— and had the War been prolonged for only a short time, they would undoubtedly have broken out into a State of actual rebellion, and have formed a general combination to plunder the whole of the Southern Countries— In taking cognizance of the contumacious behaviour of the Poligars, Government will find that the conduct of Cotaboma Naig of Pangalam Coorchy, the Principal Eastern Poligar requires their particular attention— It is this Poligar who has been the leader & promoter of all the disturbances which have happened in that Quarter, and who is daily giving fresh proofs how undeserving he is of the lenity that was extended to him by Government on a former occasion, which he repays not only by totally disregarding their Orders as far as they relate to himself, but by endeavouring to excite a turbulent and factious Spirit throughout the whole of the Poligar Countries— In these endeavours he has certainly met with considerable success among his neighbours the Eastern Poligars, and had it not been for the fortunate termination of the late War, they would have been soon in open Revolt, & their restless disposition will prompt them to this measure whenever a favorable opportunity may offer; If they have not already by their reprehensory disposition forfeited all claim to further indulgence, Policy, as well as Justice to the Peaceable Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Districts

them

seem to require that Steps should be immediately taken to put it out of their power at any future period to carry their horrible intentions in effect. The only method to effect this object, is to deprive the Principal Poligars of their Polliems and to confine them as Prisoners in some of the Garrisons North of the Caleroon - and to inflict exemplary punishment on such of their managers / particularly Subramoony Pillay the Head manager of Cotabama Naig / who are known to have instigated and advised their masters in their unwarrantable proceedings. Thus will Government impress the other Poligars with a just sense of their Duty, and render any particular severity toward them unnecessary; and at the same time convince them that the indulgence shewn to Cotabama Naig proceeded entirely from that humanity which has always distinguished the Government of the Company, and not from inability to Chastise them for their refractory and outrageous conduct.

To accomplish what has been suggested it will be necessary to assemble a Force to consist of

Four Field Piece with Artillery men
Four or five hundred Europeans
two Compleat Battalions of Sepoys
and a Troop of Cavalry if it can be spared. This Detachment should immediately proceed to take possession of the Mud Forts of Panjalum Courchy and Nagelbore, and to secure the persons of the Poligars. At the time these measures are carrying into effect, a Proclamation should be issued, informing the Poligars of the Western Division of the resolution of Government to Chastise Cotabama Naig and the Eastern Poligars, and directing them not to afford them either protection or assistance, under the Penalty of drawing the displeasure of Government on themselves. Throughout

the

seem to require that steps should be immediately taken to put it out of their power at some future period to carry their hostile intentions in effect. The only method to effect this object, is to deprive the Principal Polygars of their Pollams and to confine them as Prisoners in some of the Garrisons North of the Caleroon - and to inflict exemplary punishment on such of their managers / particularly Subramoony Pillay the Head manager of Cotabama Nayg / who are known to have instigated and advised their masters in their unwarrantable proceedings. Thus will Government impress the other Polygars with a just sense of their Duty, and render any particular severity toward them unnecessary, and at the same time convince them that the indulgence shewn to Cotabama Nayg proceeded entirely from that humanity which has always distinguished the Government of the Company, and not from inability to chastise him for his refractory and outrageous conduct.

To accomplish what has been suggested it will be necessary to assemble a Force to consist of

Four Field Piece with Artillery men
Four or five hundred Europeans
Two Complete Battalions of Sepoys
And a Troop of Cavalry if it can be spared. This detachment should immediately proceed to take possession of the Mud Forts of Panjalum Couchy and Nagelcoil, and to secure the persons of the Polygars. At the time these measures are carrying into effect, a Proclamation should be issued, informing the Polygars of the Western Division of the resolution of Government to chastise Cotabama Nayg and the Eastern Polygars, and cautioning them not to afford him either protection or assistance, under the Penalty of drawing the displeasure of Government on themselves. Throughout the

the whole of the Countries proposed to be taken possession of by the Company, it should be signified to the Inhabitants, that those found in Arms must be punished with Death, and the Officer Commanding the Detachments should be vested with authority to hold and carry into immediate effect the Sentence of Court Martial on all persons taken with Arms.- Upon examples such tend to save the lives of many, for a mistaken lenity to the people to believe that the Companys Servants have not the power to inflict Capital Punishments and that the worst that can befal them is a short imprisonment during which they must be supported at the Companys expence -

The Countries occupied by the Eastern Polygars are peculiarly open & of easy ingress -

So soon as the Countries of the Eastern Polygars are assumed and settled the Officer in Command of the Detachment should be authorized to call on all the Polygars to deliver up their Arms, if not their Pikes, certainly their fire arms -

The Reduction of the Eastern Polygars previous to this demand would render a formidable combination impossible -

The Desha Cowle is the Cloak under which the Polygars plunder and oppress the Inhabitants of the Scaboy Districts, as well as those under the management of the Companys Servants, and so long as it continues a part of the Revenue system for the Fee to be collected by the Polygars they will consider it as a Sanction for any enormities they may commit - It will be absolutely necessary for the Security of the revenue and the protection of

the

the Inhabitants of the Circar and of the Countries under the management of the Company to take the Collection of the Peshcush Levied out of the hands of the Polegars; and this can be done by authorising the Servants of the Company to make the Collections in the Circar Villages, or by allowing the Nabobs Moorgars to collect a fixed Sum, for which Credit should be given to the Polygars in part payment of their Peshcush,— unless some Arrangement of this kind be soon made, it will become impracticable for the Servants of the Circar to collect the Revenues of the Generally distant which have already been considerably diminished by the constant Annoyance and interference of the Polegars, who plunder the Nabobs people with impunity, well knowing that this Nabob's managers have not the means of Punishing them—

Altho Government have been at considerable expence in fitting out Detachments for the purpose of reducing the Polygars to order and obedience it is to be lamented that all their Endeavours hitherto to introduce a permanent system have proved ineffectual owing in a great degree to the want of a proper understanding between the Civil & Military branches of the Service. The Collection being jealous of the Authority necessarily vested in the Commanding Officer, & he on the other hand not unfrequently interposing in the Detail of Revenue matters: and instead of exerting their joint efforts for the public Service, they have too often allowed their Private &

Interests

Interests to influence them in the discharge of their Public Duties, and by perpetually interfering in each others Department must have rendered the plans of Government Abortive never was this more clearly evinced than in the instance of the Army employed in the years 1792 & 1793 —

In selecting officers for the command of the Detachments formerly employed in this Service more attention was perhaps paid to considerations of an Individual nature, than to their Public Qualifications and who consequently on entering the Country considered his Private emolument as one of the Principal objects of his Mission — The only method of obtaining money was to take it from those whose misconduct had occasioned the forming of the Detachment; thus the person who was sent to Chastise the Rebellious party, perhaps the murderer and the Tyrant, became his Advocate & friend, and the Polygar who paid or promised to pay for exculpation, considered himself at liberty, the moment the Detachment was withdrawn, to recommence his depredations to reimburse himself for the Sum he had paid for his Pardon — Under these circumstances a perfect unanimity existed between the Civil & Military Servants and a Cordial Co-operation took place to carry on the Duties of the Public Service, the intentions of Government cannot be fulfilled —

We

It is unnecessary to repeat that Venality in either the Civil or Military Servants must be attended with the most fatal consequences and this charge is not more applicable to one branch of the Service than the other as might be evinced by an investigation of the Civil Administration of the Polygars in the years 1793 & 1794. and also in the years 1797 & 1798 —

END